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A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas

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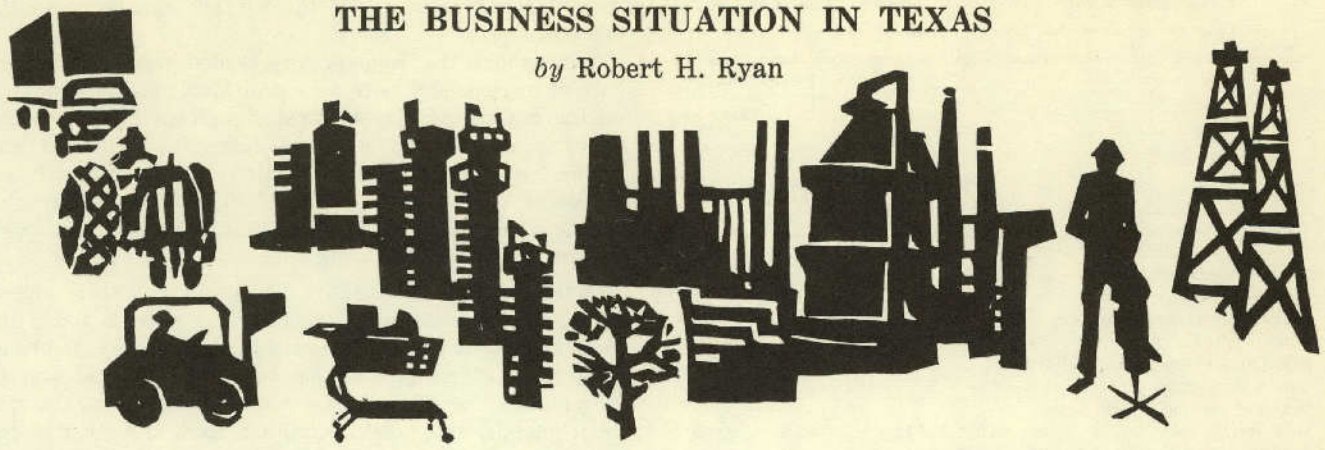
THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by Robert H. Ryan



The index of Texas business activity, charted below, has edged upward through the summer of 1965 to strike a new high in August, 72% higher than the 1957-1959 base period. Is Texas business in 1965 actually 12% better than in 1964, as the index shows? In many respects it undoubtedly is, yet some reservations may be in order.

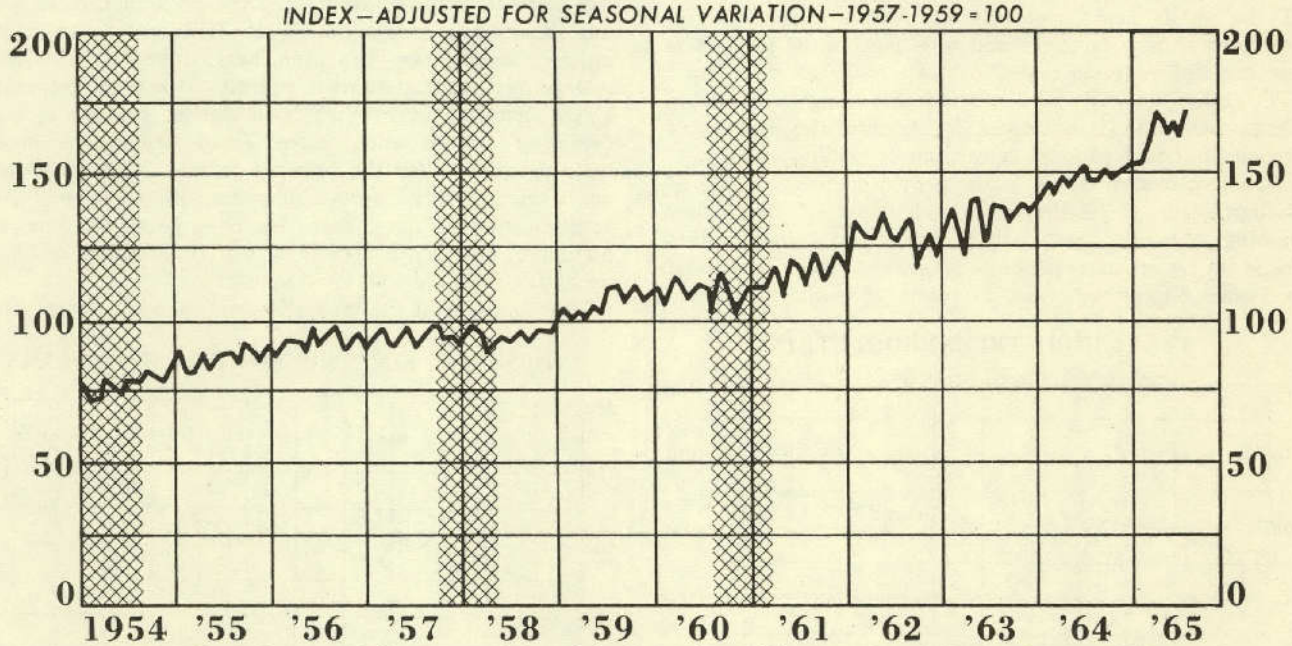
The activity of banks' demand deposit accounts, on which the index is based, is widely regarded as the best overall measure of business, since it is responsive to all kinds of spending and investment. Nevertheless, the volume of bank debits may slightly exaggerate the dimensions of the current business boom. Growth of the financial industry itself, especially in Dallas and Houston, is perhaps disproportionately reflected in this measure of money movement. Also, banking in Austin and possibly other cities is often stimulated by interbank transfers of state funds that do not necessarily represent economic gains.

In the five years from 1960 through 1964, the Texas business activity index climbed by 33%, while personal income in current dollars increased by 23% in total and by 14% per capita. (And about a third of the per capita gain was offset by price increases.) A considerable part of the growth of business in Texas has been due to population increase—an expanding market for goods and services. On the other hand, per capita income has doubtless been held down by the fact that there are more persons sharing in the income. It is impossible to appraise the net effect of population growth in the state. But with higher living costs and an increasing number of dependents, many families justifiably feel that they have made little economic progress.

This is not to say that the economy has not made

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(Indexes—Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-59=100)

Index	Aug 1965	Jul 1965	Year-to-date average 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Year-to-date average 1965 from 1964
Texas business activity	172.2*	164.7	165.4	+ 5	+ 12
Crude oil production	96.6*	98.6*	95.5	— 2	**
Crude oil runs to stills	112.5	119.8	114.5	— 6	**
Total electric power use	184.1*	185.5*	172.0	— 1	+ 6
Industrial electric power use	161.4*	161.0*	157.4	**	+ 5
Bank debits	177.2	169.5	168.7	+ 5	+ 14
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. district	78.8	79.2	78.4	— 1	+ 1
Ordinary life insurance sales					
Total retail sales	147.5*	152.7*	...	— 3	+ 6
Durable-goods sales	188.6*	187.5*	...	+ 1	+ 10
Nondurable-goods sales	126.2*	134.8*	...	— 6	+ 4
Building construction authorized	183.6	123.7	132.1	+ 48	+ 1
New residential	102.2	119.2	106.3	— 14	— 11
New nonresidential	297.4	130.3	164.3	+128	+ 10
Total industrial production	136.3*	136.2*	132.9	**	+ 5
Total nonfarm employment†	117.0*	116.2*	116.1	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment†	115.2*	115.5*	114.3	**	+ 3
Total unemployment†	87.5	87.3	88.2	**	— 10
Insured unemployment†	83.7	82.0	83.8	+ 2	— 12
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing†	120.6*	117.7	119.5	+ 2	+ 2
Average weekly hours—manufacturing†	101.9*	100.5	101.9	+ 1	**

*Preliminary.

**Change is less than one-half of 1%.

†Wage and salary workers only.

dramatic progress in the aggregate. The business activity index, despite some possible exaggeration, remains an objective indicator of the most impressive period of expansion ever seen in Texas. There is reason for optimism, too, in the fact that the index tends to anticipate some future economic growth as well as reflecting current incomes and consumer spending. A substantial part of the funds registered by bank debits represents investment in new business and in expansion of productive capacity for years to come.

To take detailed measures of the long uptrend in Texas business, it is helpful to examine the sources of income that now support more than 10 million Texans.

Wholesale and retail trade provided nearly 22% of civilian Texans' earnings in 1964. Most of the money passing through trade establishments is brought into the state by other, more basic industries. Yet trade itself is Texas' biggest business, in terms of employment, and it is a sensitive gauge of the people's confidence in the economy.

Throughout the summer just ended, retail customers bought merchandise with an enthusiasm usually seen only during a Christmas rush. Most significant have been the heavy sales of durable goods—largely automobiles and major household acquisitions. Many of these purchases represent commitments to meet relatively long-term instalment contracts. It is plain that Texans expect their prosperity to last for some time.

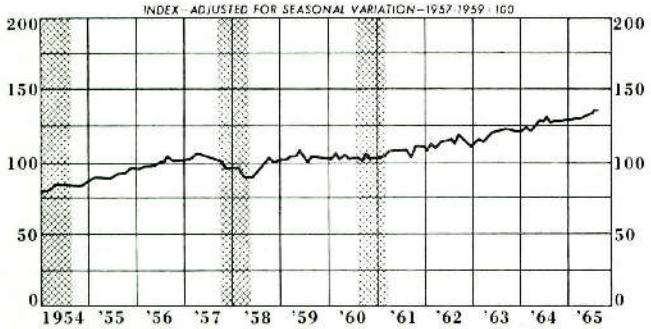
Manufacturing, which gave Texans 19% of their wages, salaries, and proprietors' incomes last year, is today the most important primary element in the economy. It brings large flows of money into the state from external sources in payment for Texas-made motor fuels, chemicals, aircraft, metals, automobiles, clothing, food, and other major products, as well as turning out goods for consumption within the state.

Texas manufacturing has trended upward with confident evenness in 1965. By August it stood 56% above the 1957-1959 base period used as a benchmark by statistical agencies. Durable- and nondurable-goods outputs have shared almost equally in the growth. The number of manufacturing workers covered by state unemployment insurance was up from a 1964 average of 524,600 to 562,400 this August. Major industries in the August total were chemical and petroleum products, with 88,400 workers, machinery and equipment, with 88,100; food, with 78,300; metal industries, with 68,400; and clothing and textiles, with 53,000.

Government payrolls accounted for more than 13% of civilian Texans' current earnings in 1964, including $826 million for federal employees and $1,562 million for state and local workers. In addition, military personnel stationed in Texas were paid $833 million. Texas has a bit less than its share of federal civilian payrolls (though more than Washington, D. C., at that). But Texas has far more than its share of military personnel, more than any other state except California. In recent years, Texas military employment has been increasing, but less rapidly than civilian government payrolls. However, deepening U. S. involvement in Viet Nam during 1965 is already reversing the situation, since Texas provides a major training ground for the growing number of draftees and reactivated reserve troops. Besides direct expenditures of governmental units, Texas business, particularly manufacturing, has won contracts to supply buildings and materiel for military and civilian use.

The amount of defense-oriented spending contracted

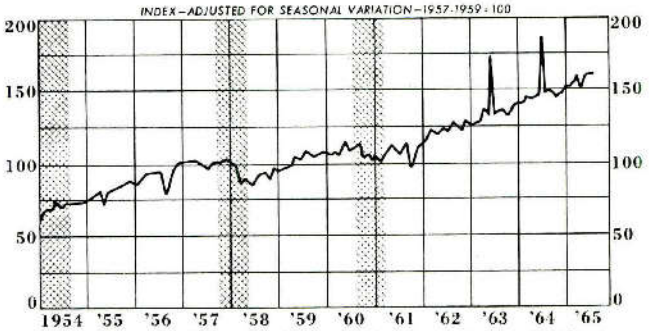
TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*



* Manufacturing and mining (including crude-oil and natural-gas production).

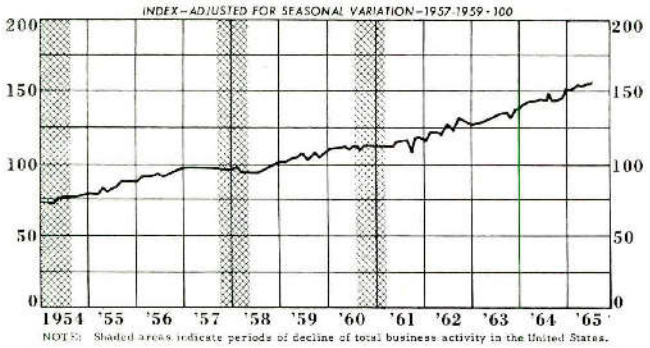
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER USE IN TEXAS



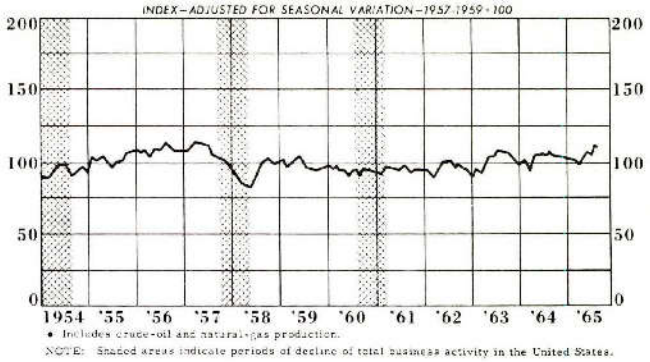
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TOTAL MANUFACTURES



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MINING*



* Includes crude-oil and natural-gas production.

NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

for in Texas provides one clue to the short-range future of the state's business activity. In 1964, Defense Department prime contracts in Texas were once again rising, with the heaviest concentration of planned spending (mainly for aircraft and missile hardware) in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Early 1962 represented a low point in Texas defense contracts, as military planners phased out some manned aircraft production in which Texas plants participated.

NASA contracts continue as a healthy contribution to Texas; however, during the last half of 1964, NASA prime contracts in Texas, totaling $84 million, were less than a third as large as those awarded in Louisiana, where a rocket assembly plant was under construction at New Orleans. While the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston is a major unit in the Texas industrial picture, its impact on the total economy of the Houston area has probably not yet been as great as some enthusiastic reports have indicated.

The most stable contribution to Texas from the defense budget is generally through the military training and operational centers, particularly at the supply and administrative facilities in Fort Worth and San Antonio.

Business and personal service establishments were responsible for $2,335 million in Texas wages, salaries, and proprietors' incomes in 1964, some 13% of all earnings in the state. But except for some engineering and technical services, these establishments tend to reflect the current state of business, rather than leading it or providing independent stimuli.

Construction, on the other hand, does lead the general economy. The building industry, which accounted for 7% of all Texas payrolls last year, has maintained its high level in 1965, in spite of a decline in residential building permits, which are currently not much above the 1957-1959 average. The strong sector of construction has been in industrial, commercial, and engineering projects. Large authorizations for nonresidential construction during the past summer point to continuing high-level employment in building and will provide expanded facilities for Texas workers in 1966 and years beyond.

Farming, once the chief prop of the Texas economy, is now responsible for only about 5% of the personal income in the state. Though more than 5% of all Texans still live and work, at least part time, on farms, their average earnings have lagged far behind earnings in other industries. Nor is there much encouragement from the statistical measures of farm income and expenses. Through the first two-thirds of 1965, prices of farm commodities were a little lower than in 1964, while farmers' operating expenses continued to advance. There is some indication that farm commodity prices are firming this fall after a period of weakness that began early in 1964. Further, 1965 continues to fulfill its promise as a good crop year in most parts of the state.

Mining, primarily oil and gas production, has been regarded worldwide as the archtypical Texas industry, yet it paid slightly less than 5% of all wages and salaries in the state last year (although this measure does not include royalties, rentals, and other property income from minerals). In August 1965 the index of minerals production in Texas was up only 9.8% from 1957-1959, while the comparable index of manufacturing production was up 56.5% from the base period average. Many persons associated with the "oil business" are classified as refinery employees or workers in transportation, services, and other industries. However, the basic activity of finding and producing oil and gas, while it is still a major factor in the Texas economy, has not grown at anything approaching the rate of expansion seen in some other industrial sectors.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES
(Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-59=100)

City	Aug 1965	Jul 1965	Year-to-date average 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Year-to-date average 1965 from 1964
Abilene	139.6	135.8	135.5	+ 3	+ 5
Amarillo	153.0	162.6	158.6	— 6	+ 10
Austin	187.0	167.1	175.0	+ 12	+ 6
Beaumont	163.7	159.3	158.0	+ 3	+ 15
Corpus Christi	128.6	142.5	130.7	— 10	+ 9
Corsicana	135.6	142.6	129.2	— 5	+ 6
Dallas	206.0	185.5	191.9	+ 11	+ 21
El Paso	119.8	118.5	123.3	+ 1	+ 1
Fort Worth	139.2	125.6	127.1	+ 11	+ 7
Galveston	119.7	119.3	114.3	**	**
Houston	172.2	176.0	170.2	— 2	+ 11
Laredo	163.1	164.6	157.5	— 1	+ 11
Lubbock	152.8	168.3	159.4	— 9	**
Port Arthur	101.0	101.6	102.5	— 1	+ 1
San Angelo	139.0	140.4	132.0	— 1	+ 4
San Antonio	148.5	152.5	148.8	— 3	+ 8
Texarkana	161.0	161.9	153.8	— 1	— 3
Tyler	140.9	142.0	139.3	— 1	+ 7
Waco	137.0	146.9	139.7	— 7	+ 5
Wichita Falls	130.4	126.2	129.6	+ 3	+ 2

**Change is less than one-half of 1%.

TIRE-TESTING OPERATIONS IN TEXAS

Terry D. Kahn*

Testing of tires for automobiles, trucks, tractors, and most other vehicles is an important industry in Texas. Large testing installations, located near Laredo, San Angelo, Uvalde, Pecos, and Fort Stockton, are maintained by major tire-manufacturing firms. These facilities employ hundreds of Texans and provide a substantial economic boost for each of the above-mentioned communities.

Each year, tire proving grounds provide jobs for approximately 1,000 Texans. The economies of cities located near test facilities are boosted by a total of more than $5 million. When compared to such Texas industries as petroleum production and natural gas transmission, the tire-testing operations are indeed small; but, unlike many other fields of endeavor, there are no unsuccessful firms. Each is a prosperous, growing business engaged in work which is vital to the safety and efficient operation of most vehicles.

Proving grounds in Texas test tires for cars, trucks, tractors, and other vehicles over millions of miles of road each year and under many types of driving conditions. The goal is to make tires as safe and efficient as possible for all types of use. Tractor owners want tires which do not clog with mud. Truck companies want a rugged, long-wearing tire. Automobile owners desire different characteristics depending upon the geographical area and the type of driving to be done. The problem of the tire manufacturer is one of optimizing the tire design to obtain the greatest degree possible of each desired characteristic.

It is economically unfeasible to produce many different styles of tire, each with an outstanding characteristic such as long wear, good traction, heat resistance, or quiet performance. Production of a tire with emphasis on one characteristic results in sacrificing the benefits of another. In other words, the proper "mix" of skid-proofing, heat resistance, and other characteristics is a compromise of the benefits to be derived from each. The following example illustrates the problem.

A manufacturer could make a skid-proof tire for a person living in rain-soaked Seattle, Washington, but that same tire would give poor performance if the person were forced to relocate in the heat of Brownsville, Texas. If the situation were reversed and the tire built for endurance in hot climates, then it would have somewhat less resistance to skids on wet roads. The tire company strives to make a product which will possess a high degree of each of these and other desirable characteristics.

Determination of the best design to follow in producing the "optimum mix" tire comes through testing in the laboratory, on public highways, and at private proving grounds. Major emphasis is on outdoor, road-condition testing performed by tire company test fleets.

Five major tire manufacturers, Firestone, Goodyear, B. F. Goodrich, General Tire and Rubber, and U. S. Rubber, maintain proving grounds in Texas. Although a great deal of work can be done in indoor laboratories, the final test of a tire can come only from actual use. Until recently, tests were conducted almost exclusively on public highways. Tire companies operated fleets of vehicles which traveled the nation's highways, then reported results to some base of operations. In many cases, this method of testing was unsatisfactory.

Rough-road testing for cutting and stone retention was difficult because there was no way of assuring that conditions would remain the same over a period of time. The composition of the road being used, provided that a satisfactory one could be found in the first place, might change because of weather fluctuations or construction improvements. Scientific testing for special characteristics under such adverse circumstances was extremely difficult.

Testing of highway performance on public facilities was not too difficult. Modern road surfaces offered a consistent material upon which to test, as well as an opportunity to simulate actual driving conditions. There were, however, two important problems. The first concerned the fact that the highways were shared with the driving public. Running at set speeds for given periods of time was difficult because of the presence of vehicles moving at varying speeds and in opposite directions. Accidents did occur, although infrequently, and the involvement of test vehicles produced some undesirable situations for the tire companies.

Increased speed limits, faster vehicles, and a demand for stronger tires caused the second problem associated with testing on public highways. Tires capable of running for long periods of time at high speeds could not be tested on public roads because of speed limits. A test which required running at 100 miles per hour for 1½ hours simply could not be made on a public facility.

The need for private testing tracks was apparent. Considerable testing is still carried out on highways, but most of the work is performed at proving grounds where all vehicles move at controlled speeds and in the same direction. Tire manufacturers are looking forward to the time when all testing can be done on privately owned surfaces.

Tires to be tested can generally be classified into three categories: automotive, truck, and special equipment (tractors and road graders). Proving grounds in Texas are equipped to perform almost any type of outdoor, road-condition testing which might be necessary. For example, special soil bins are maintained at some facilities for the purpose of ascertaining the traction quality of tractor tires. The same soil can be used to determine whether or not a particular tread design picks up too much mud in wet weather.

The major test of an automobile tire is its resistance to heat. Generation of heat during sustained periods of high-speed driving is the greatest cause of highway tire

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failures. For this reason, the most important facility at a proving ground is the high-speed test track. Of oval or circular shape, these tracks are capable of safely handling vehicles running at speeds of greater than 130 miles per hour. Speeds in excess of 190 miles per hour have been attained on some of the tracks.[1]

High-speed test tracks in Texas are scientifically designed to simulate infinitely long straight highways. This result is achieved by banking curves so that the vehicle does not exert a sideways or lateral force on the tires as a turn is made. Side pressure on the tires would distort the true effect of the prolonged high-speed test.

During a visit to the U. S. Royal Tire Proving Ground, a ride of approximately 110 miles per hour was taken on the high-speed, circular track. The driver demonstrated the manner in which the car sought the position on the track which was designed for running at that particular speed. While running the car near the inside of the track, the driver released the steering wheel, and the car automatically moved to a point approximately two-thirds of the way toward the outside of the track and continued holding at that point until the speed was varied. As speed increased, the car moved toward the outside; as it decreased, the vehicle moved inward on the track. On days when there is a minimum of wind, it is possible to travel around the track repeatedly without placing a hand on the steering wheel.

Truck tire tests are also made on the high-speed track, although the test speeds attained are not nearly so great as those for automobile tires. Many truck tests are still run on public highways. Speed limits need not be exceeded, and there is the advantage of varied terrain such as hills and both right and left turns for true road testing. The need for testing over varied terrain also requires that some automobile tire work be done on the highways. Tire-manufacturing firms hope to eventually keep all test vehicles off of public routes by constructing private "turnpikes" of twenty miles or more in length which would simulate virtually all types of highway design.

Rough-road testing examines the ability of a tire to withstand the shocks and bruises which are often encountered when a vehicle leaves the modern highways. Proving grounds maintain private tracks for this type of testing. Several miles long, these tracks twist and turn over typical country terrain and provide punishing conditions in which to test tires. Test runs are made at relatively slow speeds with varying weight loads.

Testing of truck tires requires a great deal of rough-road work. Trucks often encounter country driving conditions, so this type of testing is extremely important. The caliche soil common to most parts of Southwest Texas is considered ideal for construction of rough-road courses.

Cutting and stone retention courses are of essentially the same design and surface material. The difference between the two types is in the composition of gravel used for topping. Cutting-rock courses are constructed with a sharp flint-rock surface, whereas stone retention courses are covered with small pebbles or pea gravel. Ideally, extra supplies of these materials should be available for reconditioning of the tracks in order to insure that each tire tested will have been run over the same surface. Reconditioning may be necessary after each test because of the tendency of vehicles to leave ruts in the gravel.

Tests for cutting and chipping involve running automobiles and trucks over the flint-rock course at relatively slow speeds. Upon completion of the test, the tires are checked for number and severity of cuts and abrasions. This type of testing plays a major role in the development of truck tires.

Stone-retention testing is usually more complex than cutting-course work. The test run is made and the number of pebbles retained in the tires is recorded. This phase of the test is followed by a run on the high-speed track of several miles at typical driving speeds. The number of pebbles still remaining after the latter run is the important factor. Two-phase testing is required because of the fact that all tires have a tendency to pick up small stones. The most desirable tire is one which, although it picks up stones, has the ability to get rid of most of them during the course of normal driving.

Good traction on wet pavement is characteristic of modern tires. Manufacturers are continually attempting to improve the non-skid properties of their product. Skid tests are conducted on slabs of polished concrete or asphalt. When wet, these pads approach the degree of slickness found on streets covered with ice. The use of private slabs for skid testing is definitely an improvement over methods employed in the past. M. G. Williams, manager of the U. S. Royal Proving Ground at Laredo, mentioned during a recent interview that there was a time when city streets were used for skid tests. Cooperation with local authorities was important because police were needed to block traffic from the testing area. The fire department was called upon to furnish water.

The same smooth slab used in skid tests can also be employed for testing of tire noises and squeals. Turns and stops on the highly polished material produce noises which for the most part could not be heard on conventional surfaces. This type of testing is especially important to automobile manufacturers, which encourage the tire companies to make a product which will run as quietly as possible.

Many vehicles other than automobiles and trucks require tires which must be tested. Some of the more common types are tractors, construction equipment, and farm implements. Desirable properties for tires on these types of equipment are traction and low retention of soil and mud. Tests are usually performed in special soil areas and on concrete pads. In some cases, roughly defined cross-country tracks are used. This type of testing is just as punishing on the equipment as it is on the tires.

Commercial firms are a significant part of the tire-testing industry in Texas. Although the major tire-manufacturing companies do most of their own testing, some of the work is performed by independent operators. Highway testing accounts for most of the commercial work. It is common for the company to perform tire tests in conjunction with tests of other items such as fuel pumps and oil filters. The automobile parts often receive major emphasis.

Tire manufacturers patronize commercial testing fa-

[1]One week after setting a record of 162.3 miles per hour at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, Bobby Marshman, running in the same car, attained 190 miles per hour at the Firestone Test Center near Fort Stockton. A. J. Foyt reached a speed of 200.4 miles per hour at the Goodyear track near San Angelo in the same car he used in winning the 1964 Indianapolis race.

cilities based in the Texas cities of El Paso, Kerrville, Devine, Tyler, and San Antonio. The Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio follows a unique approach to testing. Evaluation programs conducted by the firm are designed to contribute to a field of knowledge concerning some special research or consumer topic. Tests are conducted on tires used in the same manner as those on vehicles owned by the consumer.

Test Site Location Factors

The nature of the work performed at tire proving grounds requires that certain resources be present before a specific geographical area can receive serious consideration as a possible test site location. Necessary factors include: (1) a dry climate with high ambient temperatures; (2) availability of labor; (3) ready access to public highways; (4) availability of land at a reasonable price; (5) easily obtainable parts and supplies; and (6) a cooperative community. Without these resources a proving ground cannot perform the functions for which it was designed.

Excessive heat is the greatest cause of structural tire failures. As speeds increase and temperatures rise, heat builds up and places tremendous pressure on tires. Failures due to heat are reduced during the winter months and in areas where mild temperatures prevail. In order to examine tires for resistance to overheating, tests must be run in a location which has high ambient temperatures during most of the year. Certainly, the southwestern and western portions of Texas meet this need. Summer temperatures often exceed the 100-degree mark, and winter weather is generally warmer than in most other parts of the country. The average yearly temperatures at the five proving grounds in Texas range between 64.0 and 72.1 degrees.

A dry climate is also necessary for efficient testing. High-speed work cannot be performed safely in wet weather. Snow and ice prevent testing of any nature. Schedules for the completion of testing programs cannot be met when bad weather halts operations. The areas in which Texas' test tracks are located have extremely small amounts of precipitation. None of the figures exceed 22.5 inches annually, and prolonged periods of rainfall seldom occur. Cloudbursts of short duration, the water from which is quickly absorbed by the parched ground, seldom cause a stoppage of testing. Evidence of the climatic stability of areas in Texas used for testing is the fact that during its first four years of operation, the General Tire and Rubber Company proving ground at Uvalde did not discontinue testing because of bad weather for a single day. Rainfall and temperature data for each of the testing sites is presented in Table 1.

Any large operation requires a source of personnel. Some proving grounds in Texas employ over 200 persons, almost all of whom are hired locally. Testing sites must be near communities of large enough size to provide for a substantial initial work force and a reasonable turnover of employment.

Size is not the only problem concerning the labor supply. Although highly skilled labor is not needed, prospective employees should at least be familiar with dual-shift operations, overtime, and other common business practices. The relatively low-cost labor markets in areas near Texas' testing facilities offer the proving grounds definite wage advantages, but the quality of the work force acquired at the time of first employment may be lower than would be expected in other locations. It is interesting to note that several drivers at the Firestone Test Center are college graduates.

Prior experience is not a prerequisite for being hired as a test driver. Mechanics and maintenance personnel must, however, have had previous training. The job of keeping numerous test vehicles in running order requires the services of a capable team of repairmen.

Much of the work of tire-test fleets is done on public highways. Test vehicles cover many miles in traveling from the proving grounds to pre-determined points and returning again. The ideal situation is one in which a modern highway is readily accessible to the testing site. Traveling time to reach the highway should be short, and traffic density should be low.

Variety in the design and composition of nearby roads is also desirable. Proving grounds maintain rough-road courses, but there may be a need for working under

actual conditions. Thus, the presence of accessible farm roads and other paved routes is essential.

Preferably, all types of highways should be available. The best arrangement is one made up of a network of routes, each with a special characteristic such as numerous curves, steep hills, or long, flat stretches, which can be traveled without having to drive too far from the proving ground.

Bert McNomee, Manager, Corporate Press Relations, U. S. Rubber Company, offers a somewhat different advantage to be derived by locating the test site near a major highway. It is his belief that the positioning of the U. S. Royal Tire Proving Ground adjacent to the Pan American Highway near Laredo has provided a worthwhile amount of promotional value.

Texas' excellent highway system is more than adequate for testing needs. All proving grounds in the state are situated near major routes. Many types of roads can be traveled. There are numerous flat, winding, and hilly stretches. The Davis Mountains and Big Bend National Park provide mountainous highways. Possibly the most beneficial aspect of Texas' southwestern and western highway system is the low traffic density. Towns of substantial size are separated by long distances, thus providing many lightly traveled miles of roadway for testing.

Acquisition of land or the rights to use land for a proving ground is often difficult. First, there is the problem of finding a large tract of land reasonably near a community of substantial size. A desirable area might be located, but purchasing or leasing the site would very likely become a troublesome process. Proving grounds in Texas range in size from 5,000 to 7,300 acres, and such a large tract, conveniently located, might not be available from a single owner. If several owners are involved, one or more may not want to sell. A single owner of a large piece of land usually is not influenced greatly by the financial gain to be expected from the sale of part or all of the property. There may simply be no desire to give up the land.

Assuming that suitable land is available for purchase or lease, the next problem which arises concerns the price. A site is usually more expensive in areas of high population density. The relatively scattered population of southwestern and western Texas probably results in low-priced acreage, in which case these areas of the state become particularly attractive to firms which need a large amount of land.

The flat, somewhat barren terrain which is common to so much of Texas also offers an advantage to the testing firm. Construction of the main track and other facilities requires less moving of earth and clearing than in the more rolling and wooded areas. A general lack of trees, dense undergrowth, and sharply rising hills makes the task of building special tracks and service roads relatively simple. Absence of severe rises and drops in the terrain allows for construction of high-speed tracks which follow only gradual slopes if any at all.

Proving grounds are constantly in need of vehicle repair parts and supplies. A fleet of fifty or more automobiles and trucks must be kept running in order to meet the test schedule at each site. Parts are often needed on extremely short notice. There is a possibility that the necessary items will be on hand at the test site but frequently the parts must be obtained from a dealer in a nearby community.

Local automobile dealers play a major role in meeting the need for parts. Most test vehicles are purchased locally. Dealers who sell vehicles to testing firms are also depended upon for parts and supplies, as well as major repair work such as that required when an automatic transmission fails.

A cooperative community can be of great assistance to the testing firm in helping to acquire a satisfactory tract of land at a reasonable price. The local Chamber of Commerce or another similar group, realizing the economic value which will accrue to the city when a substantial business operation moves into the area, may be able to persuade land owners to sell or lease to a testing firm for a lower consideration than might normally be expected.

Any assistance which the community can afford to the testing firm is worthwhile for both the company and the city. As the proving ground increases the scope of its operations, the cooperative community profits through newly created jobs at the test site. Higher local expenditures for parts and supplies by the testing firm pour an

ESTIMATES OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN TEXAS*

Industry	Employment (thousands) Aug† 1965	Percent change Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	2,904.8	+ 1	+ 4
MANUFACTURING	562.4	**	+ 4
Durable goods	286.1	**	+ 6
Ordnance	5.0	+ 4	— 6
Wood products	19.3	**	+ 1
Furniture and fixtures	12.1	— 2	— 1
Stone, clay, and glass	26.4	**	— 2
Primary metal	30.3	+ 1	+ 8
Fabricated metal	38.1	— 1	+ 4
Machinery (except electrical)	50.4	— 1	+ 10
Electrical equipment and machinery	37.7	+ 2	+ 24
Transportation equipment	54.9	— 2	+ 4
Other durable goods	11.9	— 1	+ 2
Nondurable goods	276.3	**	+ 2
Food	78.3	— 1	— 1
Textile mill products	7.0	+ 1	+ 1
Apparel	46.0	+ 1	+ 4
Paper products	12.1	+ 1	+ 2
Printing and publishing	33.5	**	+ 3
Chemical and allied products	53.1	**	+ 5
Petroleum products	35.3	**	— 2
Leather products	2.9	+ 4	+ 7
Other nondurable goods	8.1	+ 17	+ 1
NONMANUFACTURING	2,342.4	+ 1	+ 3
Mining	114.1	**	— 1
Petroleum and natural gas	107.8	**	**
Metal, coal, and other mining	6.3	**	— 5
Contract construction	193.8	+ 9	+ 4
Transportation and utilities	221.0	**	**
Interstate railroads	33.7	— 1	— 4
Other transportation	103.5	+ 1	**
Telephone and telegraph	42.0	**	+ 3
Public utilities	41.8	**	+ 1
Government	495.2	**	+ 3
Federal government	133.6	**	+ 3
Trade	727.6	**	+ 4
Wholesale trade	206.9	**	+ 4
Retail trade	520.7	+ 1	+ 5
Building materials-hardware	34.8	**	— 1
General merchandise	105.2	+ 2	+ 10
Food	80.0	**	+ 4
Automotive stores	87.2	**	+ 5
Apparel stores	32.4	+ 2	+ 3
Other retail stores	181.1	**	+ 4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155.8	**	+ 3
Bank and trust companies	37.2	— 1	+ 1
Real estate and finance	51.8	**	+ 5
Service and misc.	434.9	**	+ 5
Hotels and lodging places	35.4	**	+ 5
Laundries and cleaners	38.0	**	+ 2
Other service	361.5	**	+ 6

*Wage and salary workers only. Excludes active proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

†Preliminary.

**Change is less than one-half of 1%.

Source: Texas Employment Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 1

TEXAS TIRE PROVING GROUNDS

Name of firm and date opened	PECOS Automotive Proving Grounds, Inc., 1961	FORT STOCKTON Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, 1957	UVALDE General Tire and Rubber Company, 1959	SAN ANGELO Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, 1958	LAREDO U. S. Rubber Company, 1964
Number of employees	200	100	100	150	120
Size of land holdings (acres)	5,760	5,000	5,000+	7,300	6,943
Distance from city	20 miles to the southeast	12 miles west	6½ miles south	15 miles northeast	12 miles north
Estimated minimum annual economic benefit for city	$1,250,000	$600,000 in 1957	$690,000	$1,500,000	$1,000,000
Length of main track	9-mile circle	7.712-mile oval	8.5-mile oval	5-mile circle	5-mile circle
Reasons for location	Good weather; good labor market; low traffic density; available land; cooperative community	Good weather, especially availability of high temperatures	Good weather; temperature; caliche rock base; attractive community	Weather; highway routes; medium-sized community	Warm, dry climate; good city; low traffic density; good water; available land; availability of parts and supplies
Plans for expansion	Concrete and gravel tracks for testing driverless tractors	Apparently none definite	Substantial, nature unknown	20-mile track to test turnpike conditions; 8 miles under construction in the summer of 1964	Lane for 200 mph; total employment of 200; 25-mile turnpike-condition track; other tracks
Special facilities, types of track, etc.	4,500-square-foot administration building; 13,500 square feet of maintenance buildings for equipment and auto repair; all speeds up to 140 mph; all types of vehicles used; turnpike-condition track; serpentine track; caliche course; rock course for cutting and chipping tests; large pad for skid and squeal tests; cross-country tractor course	Rough road course; all speeds up to 130 mph; squeal pads; gravel road; tear course; graded airstrip	3,000-square-foot office building; repair facilities; all speeds up to 170 mph; 2 lanes, the inner one of which can be adapted to gravel-road testing when desired; also a ranch road	Speeds to 140 mph; 2-mile and 3-mile gravel tracks; 4 small concrete ovals for tractor tires testing; extensive facility for testing large earthmover tires	Administration, repair, and maintenance building, including complete photo lab, of 16,000 square feet; speeds to 140 mph; 2-mile caliche course; gravel, small-stone, and cobblestone courses; skid tracks; tracks for testing driverless tractors; soil bins for testing tractor tires

Source: Compiled from information supplied by test track managers and from data in recent periodicals.

increasing amount of funds into the city's economy.

Resources are important in the selection of a site for any business operation. The needs for available labor, low-cost land, easily obtainable parts and supplies, and a cooperative community are not peculiar to the tire-testing industry. All firms are concerned with these factors. Rather unique, however, are the necessities for a hot, dry climate, little-traveled highways, and large areas of relatively flat land. Requirement of these factors reduces the number of satisfactory areas for location of a proving ground considerably. For instance, the state of Florida has hot weather, low traffic density, and ample flat land, but the high amount of rainfall would cause cancellation of too many test operations. Prior to the selection of the Laredo area as a satisfactory test site, the U. S. Rubber Company seriously considered locating near Yuma, Arizona. The disqualifying factor in this case, according to M. G. Williams, was the high cost of land.

Texas Proving Grounds

Facilities at each of the five Texas test sites are not identical, although all of the fleets are testing tires for the same properties and qualities. The major differences between facilities are found in the number and types of special test tracks such as skid pads, cutting roads, and stone-retention courses. Each proving ground has a high-speed test track, but the similarity ends at that point of reference. The track might be oval or circular and anywhere from five to nine miles in length. There may be two, three, or as many as four lanes.

Firestone Test Center

Firestone's Test Center is located twelve miles west of Fort Stockton on a 5,000-acre tract of land near U. S. Highway 290. Operations were begun in 1957, and at that time the proving ground was contributing approximately $600,000 per year to the Fort Stockton economy. The original work force included 52 drivers who earned an average payroll of over $400 per month. Current employment exceeds 100, and the economic boost afforded to Fort Stockton has probably increased.

The high-speed test track is a 7.712-mile oval with precision-built curves capable of nullifying side pressure on tires at speeds of up to 130 miles per hour. Much higher speeds can be attained safely, but under such conditions the side pressure becomes a factor, and the effect of traveling on an infinitely straight highway is lost. The high-speed test runs are made exclusively on the outer of three 12-foot lanes.

Test vehicles travel over 3,000,000 miles annually on the high-speed track, accounting for over 20,000,000 tire-test miles, and consuming 350,000 gallons of fuel. Extensive testing is conducted by engineers and technicians on vehicles traveling sixteen nearby public highway routes and on a commercial fleet based at Tyler. Firestone also tests tires on the more than 300 fleet vehicles, highway-patrol cars, and privately owned automobiles of the West Texas Commercial Fleet. Other facilities include a rough-road course, squeal pads, a gravel road, a tear course, and a graded air strip.

Firestone chose the Fort Stockton area for location of the proving ground because of advantageous weather conditions, especially the availability of heat. The area is considered to be one of the worst sections of the country for tire trouble. Motorists tend to drive faster than usual on the open highways of West Texas, and the resulting combination of greater speed and high temperatures causes numerous failures.

Uvalde General Tire Test Track

When the General Tire Test Track opened in September of 1959, the company employed only 18 test drivers who operated a small fleet of ten vehicles. Four years later, employment had increased to approximately 100, and the test fleet included 31 trucks and automobiles.

The proving ground is located on the Batesville Highway 6½ miles south of the city of Uvalde. Built at a cost in excess of $500,000, the test site is designed for evaluation of automobile component parts as well as tires. General Tire was attracted to the Uvalde area by the hot, dry climate, the presence of a caliche rock base for construction, and a highly persuasive local Chamber of Commerce. The efforts of the community have been well rewarded. Proving ground expenditures presently boost the economy of the city by an annual figure of $690,000. Considerable expansion of testing facilities is planned for the future.

General's high-speed test track is a two-lane, 8.5-mile oval. Traffic on the inner lane—mostly trucks—travels at speeds of up to 60 miles per hour, while the outer lane is used for testing at higher speeds. Two 1-mile straightaways and the same number of 3½-mile curves make up the design of the track, which can accommodate vehicles traveling at speeds of up to 170 miles per hour.

Total area of the proving ground is 5,000 acres. Facilities include a 3,000-square-foot garage for maintenance and repair work. A "ranch road" for rough-course work is available at the testing site, and the inner lane of the high-speed track can be adapted to gravel road testing when necessary.

Automotive Proving Grounds, Inc.

Automotive Proving Grounds, Inc., is unique among Texas' private tire-testing facilities in that it is an independently operated firm. The B. F. Goodrich Company built the proving ground twenty miles southeast of Pecos in 1961 after moving operations from Kerrville, Texas. The latter city had been the company's base for testing for the previous twenty years. Automotive Proving Grounds, Inc., operates a test site for the tire-manufacturing firm, which uses the facility mainly for high-speed endurance work.

Testing is performed for more than forty different manufacturers of tires, batteries, and other automobile parts. The proving ground employees number approximately 200, of which total over 80% are drivers. Between 50 and 60 vehicles are kept in operation around the clock six days a week. A total of 15 to 20 million test miles are driven each year, and 130,000 gallons of fuel per month are required to keep the test vehicles running. The Pecos economy receives at least $1,250,000 annually as a result of operations at the proving grounds.

The numerous tracks and special facilities at the test site cover nine square miles. High-speed work is done on a 9.0-mile circle, which is the largest continuous

testing route in the United States. The track consists of two 12-foot lanes, the outer of which can handle test runs of 140 miles per hour.

Special test site facilities include the following: (1) a turnpike-condition track; (2) a cross-country tractor course; (3) a rough-road caliche course; (4) a large asphalt pad for conducting skid and squeal tests; (5) a rock course for cutting and chipping tests; and (6) 18,000 square feet of administration and maintenance buildings. Two tracks were recently constructed for testing tires under severe road conditions. One is a crushed-rock road and the other a serpentine track. The serpentine track is a series of continuous curves designed to place unusual stress on both tires and test vehicles. As of the summer of 1964, expansion plans call for construction of concrete and gravel tracks for testing by driverless tractors.

The Pecos area was chosen as a test site primarily because of the ideal weather conditions and the availability of an inexpensive block of land. Other locational factors were an adequate supply of labor, surface caliche for road construction, and low traffic density on a variety of nearby highways. A close proximity to the Davis Mountains provides the proving ground with an opportunity to test on mountain roads.

Community cooperation aided Automotive Proving Grounds, Inc., substantially in finding a satisfactory test site. The Pecos Industrial Foundation worked closely with B. F. Goodrich engineers to select the best available location. Frank E. Harper, president of the proving ground, listed the willingness of the Pecos community to cooperate as an important factor in the choice of the area as a location for testing operations.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company Tire-Test Station

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company began testing tires on the highway routes around San Angelo as early as 1944. Testing on these same routes still accounts for a major portion of the test-fleet operations, but this type of work will soon be eliminated. Construction of a proving ground near San Angelo in 1958 marked the first step in the removal of the company's test vehicles from public highways. The original facility consisted only of a high-speed test track. At present there are special tracks for rough-road work and testing of tires for tractors and earthmovers. Eight miles of a 20-mile turnpike were under construction during the summer of 1964. Public highway testing will become virtually nonexistent upon completion of the turnpike.

Located on U. S. Highway 277 fifteen miles northeast of San Angelo, the facilities of the Tire-Test Station are spread over 7,300 acres. The high-speed track is a 30-foot-wide, five-mile-long circle. It is designed for testing at speeds of up to 140 miles per hour without side pressure on the tires. Three rough-road courses are in use. Two of them are gravel tracks of 2-mile and 3-mile lengths. The other is an obstacle course.

The Goodyear proving ground maintains extensive facilities for the testing of tires for tractors and earthmovers. Four small concrete ovals are used for work with tractor tires. The earthmovers travel over a 2-mile course which simulates the complete operating cycle of an earthmoving vehicle.

Goodyear's test fleet was originally based at San Angelo because of the hot, dry weather, easily accessible highway routes, and the size of the community. It was felt that the city should be large enough to offer a ready availability of parts and supplies, but not so large as to cause congestion on the highways in the region.

Most vehicles, parts, and supplies are purchased locally. A majority of the proving ground's 150 employees come from the San Angelo area. Expenditures by the test facility for payroll and local purchases uplift the city's economy by more than $1,500,000 annually.

U. S. Royal Tire Proving Ground

The newest of Texas' private tire-testing facilities, the U. S. Royal Tire Proving Ground, was opened near Laredo in January of 1964. Situated twelve miles north of the city on Interstate Highway 35, the $2,000,000 installation is Laredo's proudest industrial acquisition. Payroll expenditures and local purchases contribute at

POSTAL RECEIPTS
SELECTED TEXAS CITIES

City	Jul 17, 1965-Aug 13, 1965	Percent change: Jul 17, 1965-Aug 13, 1965 from Jun 19, 1965-Jul 16, 1965	Percent change: Jul 17, 1965-Aug 13, 1965 from Jul 18, 1964-Aug 14, 1964
Alvin	$ 9,646	— 81	+ 6
Ballinger	4,287	— 41	— 2
Belton	8,870	— 21	— 8
Carrizo Springs	2,846	— 80	— 11
Carthage	6,624	— 26	**
Center	6,636	— 26	+ 22
Childress	6,676	+ 3	+ 26
Cleveland	6,381	— 20	+ 10
Coleman	6,316	— 29	— 3
Columbus	8,851	— 31	— 16
Commerce	7,305	— 8	+ 28
Crockett	7,886	— 15	+ 9
Cuero	6,053	— 24	+ 6
Dalhart	6,338	— 26	+ 28
El Campo	11,132	— 28	+ 10
Electra	5,026	— 18	+ 27
Falfurrias	5,237	— 20	+ 24
Freeport	19,622	— 11	— 6
Galena Park	7,145	— 16	+ 3
Gilmer	7,252	+ 31	+ 18
Gonzales	6,666	— 19	+ 21
Groves	8,566	+ 1	+ 21
Hearne	4,745	— 16	+ 11
Hempstead	4,687	— 31	— 7
Hillsboro	7,712	— 13	+ 1
Hurst	13,372	+ 37	+ 37
Kenedy	4,594	— 17	+ 19
Kerrville	16,337	— 3	+ 1
Kingsland	1,130	— 46	+ 20
La Grange	5,328	— 10	+ 9
Lake Jackson	7,325	— 6	+ 17
Littlefield	7,371	— 10	— 13
Marlin	6,558	— 33	— 15
Mathis	2,677	— 37	+ 1
Navasota	5,738	— 20	+ 7
Perryton	9,198	— 16	+ 11
Pittsburg	4,033	— 20	+ 8
Port Lavaca	13,097	+ 1	+ 27
Rusk	4,878	— 23	— 16
Seminole	4,914	— 22	+ 16
Taft	3,416	— 20	+ 1
Wharton	8,168	— 20	— 7
Winnsboro	4,266	— 13	— 16
Yoakum	17,798	+ 2	+ 5

**Change is less than one-half of 1%.

least $1,000,000 per year to the economy of the city.

A dry climate with high ambient temperatures, low traffic density, and the availability of land and water attracted the U. S. Rubber Company to the Laredo area. The city was quite cooperative, and a sufficient number of automobile dealerships were in operation to make parts and supplies easily obtainable. Acquisition of the 6,943-acre tract on which to build the proving ground was aided by local groups that encouraged a wealthy landowner to sell.

The test site currently employs 120 persons, most of whom were hired locally. Jobs at the proving ground are greatly in demand because of the exceptionally low-cost labor market in and around Laredo. Wages paid by U. S. Rubber, although no higher than at other proving grounds in the state, are considerably better than the local average.

High-speed tests are performed on a five-mile circle. The 52-foot-wide track has four lanes and can accommodate vehicles traveling at 140 miles per hour without side pressure. Design characteristics are such that a lane for 200-mile-per-hour testing can be added to the existing facility in the future.

Rough-road testing is done on a 2-mile caliche course and a milelong "Belgian Block" track. The latter is a unique roadway made of 171,191 cobblestones which once paved a street in Baltimore, Maryland. Set on edge and spaced randomly, the blocks inflict sustained sharp jolts upon the equipment being tested.

Tests for resistance to cutting and stone retention are run on two 1-mile gravel courses. Surface material for these tracks comes from the river bed of the lower Rio Grande and consists of sharp flint and smooth gravel pebbles. The stone-retention course is designed primarily for the testing of automobile equipment, whereas the cutting course is used for work with trucks. Other facilities include skid pads, soil bins for testing tractor tires, and a small concrete circle for testing special-equipment tires mounted on an electronically controlled driverless tractor.

Complete maintenance and repair facilities are located in a 16,000-square-foot, fully air conditioned administration building. This structure also houses storage rooms and a well-equipped photographic laboratory. Facilities for employees include a snack bar and locker room.

Future plans at U. S. Royal call for construction of a 200-mile-per-hour, high-speed lane and a 25-mile turnpike. A possibility for several years from now is the building of a 5-to-7-mile, high-speed sled run to be used in the testing of airplane tires.

It is unlikely that there will ever be a test installation which is equipped to perform every conceivable useful testing service. Materials used in tire construction will change, and some of the techniques required for testing the quality of those materials will have to be altered. New processes for testing existing tire designs will be found. Large-scale expansion programs are already under way at several of Texas' proving grounds. Modernization of facilities in search of greater efficiency will parallel the expansion. At least one proving ground in the state plans to conduct high-speed and turnpike tests with driverless, remotely controlled vehicles in the very near future.

TEXAS RETAIL SALES IN AUGUST

by Robert B. Williamson

Retail sales in Texas continued at a very high level during August and early September. Meanwhile, there were strong indications that the sales level would remain high throughout the remainder of the year.

The Texas retail sales total for August was nearly $1.3 billion, a record for the month and 7% above the August 1964 volume. The strong showing was made despite the fact that this August had only four Saturdays for shopping compared with the five Saturdays in the year-ago month. Sales totals larger than the August figure have been recorded in only two previous months—

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES IN TEXAS

(Millions of dollars)

Type of store	Aug 1965	Jan-Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964	Percent change: Jan-Aug 1965 from Jan-Aug 1964
TOTAL	$1,283.4	$9,399.9	— 4	+ 7	+ 6
Durable goods	556.4	3,892.5	— 7	+11	+10
Nondurable goods	727.1	5,507.4	— 1	+ 4	+ 4

in July, when the total was slightly above $1.3 billion according to revised estimates, and last December, when Christmas shopping pushed sales to a monthly record of nearly $1.4 billion.

Expressed as a seasonally adjusted index, August sales in Texas were 147.5% of the 1957-1959 average, which is a record high second only to the revised July index of 152.7%. The July-to-August decline shown by the seasonally adjusted index is not especially significant, since August had one less Saturday than July and the

RETAIL SALES TRENDS BY KINDS OF BUSINESS

Kinds of business	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change: Normal seasonal* Aug from Jul	Percent change: Actual Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Actual Aug 1965 from Aug 1964	Percent change: Actual Jan-Aug 1965 from Jan-Aug 1964
DURABLE GOODS					
Automotive stores	397	—11	— 9	+12	+12
Furniture & household appliance stores	201	+ 2	— 4	+ 7	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	277	— 4	— 2	+ 7	+ 3
NONDURABLE GOODS					
Apparel stores	336	+10	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3
Drugstores	193	+ 3	— 1	+ 2	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	152	+ 5	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4
Food stores	359	**	— 4	+ 5	+ 3
Gasoline and service stations	568	+ 2	— 6	+ 5	+ 3
General merchandise stores	317	+19	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3
Other retail stores	308	+ 7	— 1	+ 3	+ 4

*Average seasonal change from preceding month to current month.
**Change is less than one-half of 1%.

seasonal adjustment method used in computing the index (while a practical method for adjusting for normal seasonal differences) does not make full allowance for such shopping day differences.

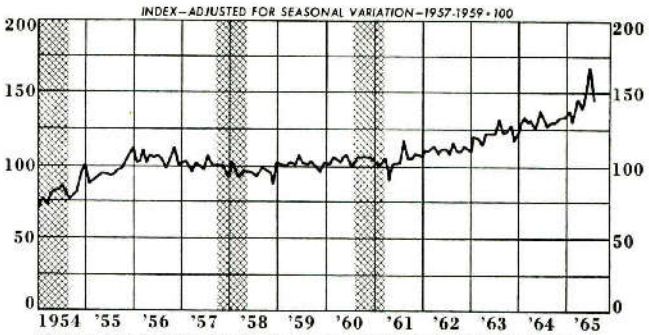
Retail sales by Texas durable-goods stores reached an all-time peak on a seasonally adjusted basis during August. These sales were 11% higher than a year ago and were a seasonally adjusted 188.6% of the 1957-1959 average, or slightly above the revised July index of 187.5%. Sales at Texas nondurable-goods stores also were at a high level, but they displayed less strength than the sales of durable-goods stores.

Total retail sales in Texas for the year through August showed a gain of 6% from the corresponding 1964 period, with sales of durable-goods stores up 10% and sales of nondurable-goods stores up 4%. Motor vehicle dealers have led the gains in the durable-goods category during most of the 1965 period and continued to lead in August with a year-to-year increase of 12%. However, sales by household appliance dealers and by lumber and building materials dealers added new strength to the growth in durable-goods sales during August. Types of nondurable-goods stores registering relatively large year-to-year sales gains in August included department stores, food stores, gasoline and service stations, jewelry stores, and florists. The increase in food store sales is partly the result of higher food prices.

The growth of Texas retail sales during the first eight months of 1965 has been widely distributed among different geographic areas as well as among different types of stores. Major metropolitan cities reporting sales gains for the January-August period that were significantly better than the 6% average increase for the state include Corpus Christi, with a 10% increase, and Houston and El Paso, both of which had gains of 9%. Medium-size cities showing the highest growth rates for retail sales include Orange (+18%), Arlington (+16%), Plainview (+12%), Victoria (+12%), Longview (+10%), and all the largest cities in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Among the Lower Rio Grande Valley cities reporting substantial sales increases are McAllen (+12%), Brownsville (+11%), and Harlingen (+9%).

Along with the growth of personal disposable income, high consumer confidence, and the willingness of consumers to purchase large amounts of durable goods, an important factor contributing to the rapid growth of retail sales during 1965 has been the indicated large increase in the amount of new instalment credit being used by consumers. According to a new series prepared by the Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Associated Credit Bureaus of America, the estimated number of credit reports made by Texas credit bureaus on individual customers seeking credit from retail stores and other credit bureau clients increased more than 9% during the first eight months of 1965 from the corresponding period of 1964. The indicated annual growth rate for Texas consumer credit reports is the highest since the recovery year of 1962. The strong increase in these credit reports suggests that there has been a similarly strong rise in the dollar volume of new instalment loans to consumers, based on the high correlation found to exist between the national totals of credit reports and new instalment loans. The seasonally adjusted number of Texas credit reports in August, according to preliminary estimates, was 147% of the 1957-1959 average, or about the same as the retail sales index for August.

CREDIT REPORTING IN TEXAS*



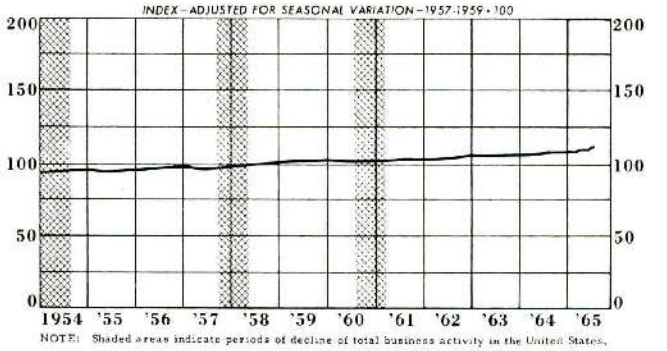
*Based on the estimated number of credit reports made by Texas credit bureau members of the Associated Credit Bureaus of America on individual customers seeking consumer credit.

NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

September retail sales in Texas apparently remained at a high level, according to available information. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas reports on department store sales in Texas and in adjoining areas show that year-to-year gains for the three weeks ended September 18 averaged above the year-to-year growth rate for the four weeks ended August 28. A large amount of back-to-school shopping during the first week of September provided a stimulus to sales during the early part of the month. Automobile sales also were reported to be continuing strong during the first part of September as dealers attempted to clear out their stocks of 1965 models before the scheduled introduction of new models starting around the end of the month.

There is a general optimism regarding the prospects for Texas retail sales throughout the remainder of 1965. Merchants are stocking for a Christmas season sales volume that is expected to be from 5% to 10% above last year's record. Sales of color television and other leisure goods are expected to make an especially important contribution to the Christmas season sales total this year. Among the influences that will tend to support retail sales generally during the final three months of the year are the recent increases in social security benefits along with the retroactive benefit payments to be made during coming months, this year's excise tax cut which should provide an increasing stimulus to sales as the fall and winter buying season progresses, and the continuing optimism of consumers.

CONSUMER PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

TEXAS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN AUGUST

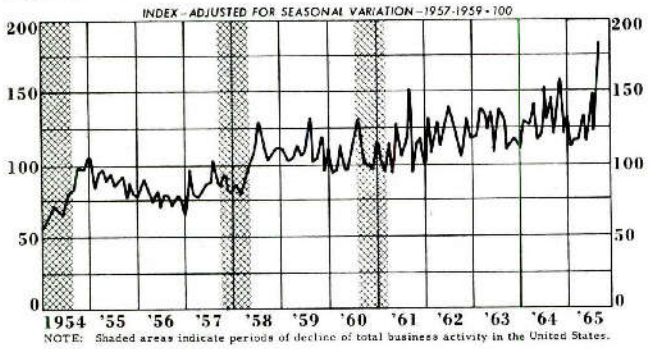
by Francis B. May

After declining 17% in July, the seasonally adjusted index of total building construction authorized in Texas rose 48% in August. At 183.6% of the average monthly value of authorizations during the 1957-59 base period, the index was 39% above its August 1964 level. The August value was an all-time record of this index.

Wide fluctuations are characteristic of the total construction index. It is based upon value of building permits. These are occasionally issued in large amounts for office buildings or other substantial structures. The index of nonresidential construction authorized was responsible for the increase in total permits, rising 128% above July and 85% above August 1964. Five permits for publicly owned structures in Houston, totaling $31.3 million, were primarily responsible for the upsurge. Other categories of nonresidential building contributing to the August strength of the index were industrial buildings, commercial buildings, service stations, educational buildings, and stores and mercantile buildings.

A comparison of results for the first eight months of this year with the like period for 1964 shows that the

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS



index of nonresidential permits averaged 9.6% above 1964. Categories which were responsible for the rise were amusement and recreational buildings, private garages, office-bank buildings, public works and utilities, and educational buildings. Permits for service stations and repair garages for January through August were almost equal in amount for the two years.

The years since the end of World War II have been good ones for Texas nonresidential building. The average value of the index has declined in only five of the eighteen years of the 1947-1964 period. These years were 1949, 1951, 1952, 1961, and 1963. After each period of decline the index recovered strongly, giving the entire series of data for the period a pronounced upward trend.

Residential building permits in August declined 14% from July after seasonal factors were taken into account. At 102.2% of the average monthly value of permits issued during the 1957-59 base period, the index was 10% below August 1964. This decline was not enough to offset the effect of the rise in nonresidential permits on the overall index. Weakness in all categories of residential permits except those for duplexes contributed to the decline. Apartment permits, which continued at high levels long after permits for single-family homes began their decline, fell substantially in August.

Nationally, August building permits for residential construction were down 4% after allowance for seasonal factors. They were 7% below August of last year. Gains in the West and Northeast were overbalanced by declines in the rest of the country.

Housing starts, which lag permit issuance by a few weeks, were down also in August, dropping 4% below July after seasonal adjustment. It was the second consecutive monthly decline in the value of an index whose general course has been downward since January 1964. This downturn marked a pause in a long and unprecedented boom in home construction. Easy down payments, long-term mortgages, low monthly payments, GI loans, and FHA mortgage insurance plus twenty years of postwar prosperity resulted in the construction of millions

ESTIMATED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

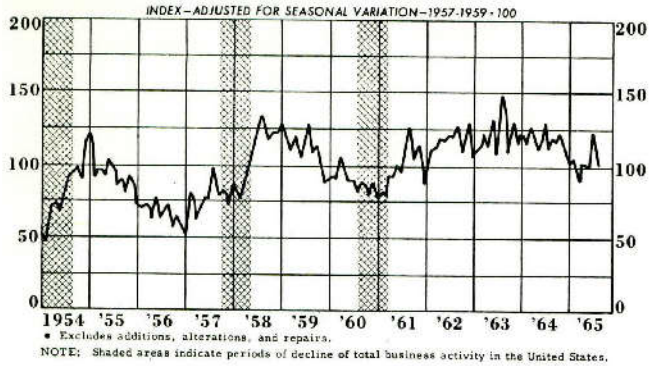
Classification	Aug 1965	Jan-Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Jan-Aug 1965 from Jan-Aug 1964
	(thousands of dollars)			
ALL PERMITS	176,431	1,099,002	+ 39	**
New construction	147,884	949,750	— 33	— 8
Residential (housekeeping)	59,099	511,510	— 9	— 11
One-family dwellings	51,096	409,213	**	— 1
Multiple-family dwellings	8,003	102,297	— 44	— 38
Nonresidential buildings	88,785	438,240	+ 93	+ 9
Nonhousekeeping buildings (residential)	555	17,061	— 79	— 30
Amusement buildings	12,445	18,759	+1,504	+ 45
Churches	3,083	25,399	— 22	— 12
Industrial buildings	5,194	39,899	+ 9	— 13
Garages (commercial and private)	894	4,704	+ 92	— 20
Service stations	1,451	11,707	+ 8	**
Hospitals and institutions	3,410	35,584	— 14	— 17
Office-bank buildings	8,096	61,702	— 1	+ 18
Works and utilities	24,665	37,383	+1,245	+381
Educational buildings	16,869	100,186	+136	+ 25
Stores and mercantile buildings	10,072	74,481	+ 4	— 3
Other buildings and structures	2,001	11,375	+ 59	— 13
Additions, alterations, and repairs	28,597	149,252	+ 87	+ 25
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	146,942	897,589	+ 41	— 2
Central cities	118,888	695,309	+ 51	— 2
Outside central cities	28,054	202,280	+ 9	— 1
Total nonmetropolitan	29,489	201,413	+ 33	+ 10
10,000 to 50,000 population	16,701	109,764	+ 55	+ 6
Less than 10,000 population	12,788	91,649	+ 13	+ 15

†As defined in 1960 Census.

**Change is less than one-half of 1%.

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS*



* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

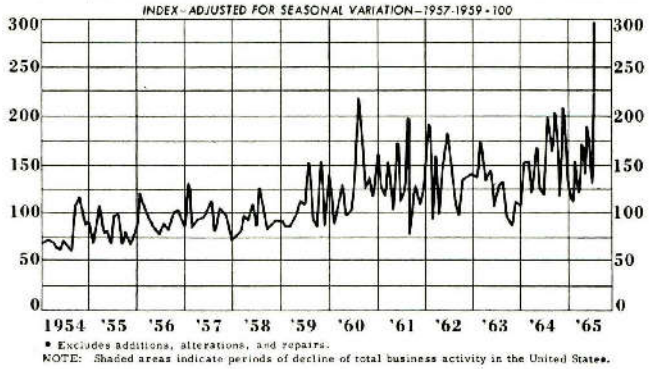
of homes. No other nation in history has had such a high proportion of families living in their own homes. During the second quarter of 1965, the percentage of all housing units that were occupied by their owners was 62.9. The highest rate of owner occupancy, 68.7%, was in the North Central region. The South, with 63.8%, and the West, with 59.9%, were in second and third place, respectively.

When will homebuilding begin to rise again? No one can be certain. A recent survey of consumer intentions to purchase a home, made by the U. S. Department of Commerce, shows that the largest group of prospective buyers consisted of persons under 35 years of age who were heads of households. Other studies indicate that the majority of heads of households purchase the first home somewhere between the ages of 25 and 35. The current tidal wave of young persons entering college will graduate and will begin to purchase homes in four years. This will greatly increase the market for new housing.

Meanwhile the high plateau on which the homebuilding industry is lodged represents a substantial rate of approximately 1,500,000 homes a year. This healthy rate of activity should be given a fillip by the housing bill recently signed by the President. Under its provisions, cold war veterans qualify for low-down-payment, government-insured mortgages up to $30,000. There are millions of post-Korean War veterans who qualify for these benefits. The Federal Housing Administration will insure all of the first $15,000 of a home mortgage, 90% of the value above $15,000 and up to $20,000, and 85% of the value above $20,000 up to $30,000. This means that a veteran would need no down payment for a home costing $15,000 or less. He would need $500 as a down payment on a home costing $20,000. Only $2,000 would be needed as a down payment on a $30,000 home. The standard FHA interest rate of 5¼% plus ½% to cover government insurance would be charged. This is a foundation on which a substantial housing boom can be built.

Construction other than housing has generally been continuing to rise gradually in the nation as well as in the state. Total new construction in July reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $69.2 billion. Increases in commercial and industrial construction contributed to the rise. Federal, state, and local construction rose also. There has been an increase in total new construction in the United States in each of the past four years. Support from the construction sector of the economy has aided in protracting this longest of all peacetime cyclical upswings.

NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS*



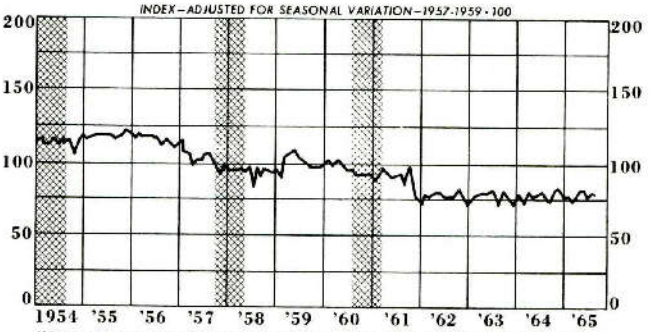
* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

State and local government construction will continue to rise during the balance of this year and on into 1966. Congress has approved $3.0 billion in additional federal funds for the Interstate Highway System for fiscal 1967. This is the July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967, period. One result of this continuing highway program is that consumption of portland cement is expected to reach an all-time high of 363 million barrels this year.

As the nation's stock of homes, apartments, office buildings, highways, and other structures increases, maintenance and repairs become increasingly important economic activities. Estimates for 1963, the latest year for which data are available, place the total bill for repairs and maintenance in the United States at $20.5 billion; such expenditures are also estimated to be rising at an annual rate of 3%. Texas permits for additions, alterations, and repairs rose substantially in August. Total permits of this type for the first eight months of this year were 25% above the January-August 1964 period.

MISCELLANEOUS FREIGHT CARLOADINGS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT



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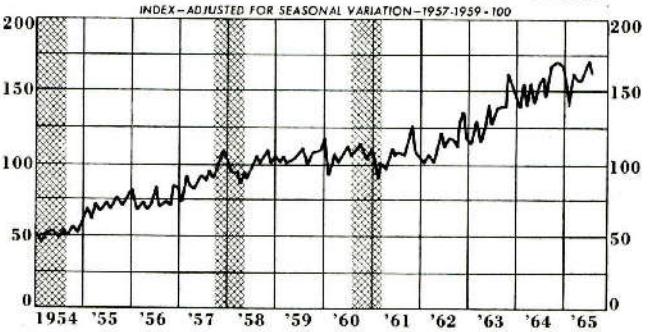
ORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE SALES IN TEXAS



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Indicators of business conditions in Texas cities published in this table include statistics on banking, building permits, employment, postal receipts, and retail trade. An individual city is listed when a minimum of three indicators is available.

The cities have been grouped according to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The populations shown for the SMSA's are estimates for April 1, 1964, prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas—the fact designated by footnote (1). Footnote (2) indicates that in Texas all 21 SMSA's are defined by county lines and that, for this reason, the counties included are listed under the major heading for the area. Cities are listed under their appropriate SMSA's; all other cities are listed alphabetically. The population shown after the city name is the 1960 Census figure, with the exceptions of those marked (r), which are estimates officially recognized by the Texas Highway Department, and that given for Pleasanton, which is a combination of the 1960 Census figures for Pleasanton annd North Pleasanton.

Retail sales data are reported here only when a minimum of three stores report in the given retail sales category. The first column shows an average percent change from the preceding month, indicated by (†). This is the normal statewide seasonal change in sales by that kind of business—except in the cases of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, where the dagger is omitted because the normal seasonal changes given are for each of these cities individually. The second column shows the percent change in actual sales reported for the month, and the third column shows the percent change in actual sales from the same month a year ago. A large variation between the normal seasonal change and the reported change indicates an abnormal sales month. Waco retail sales information is reported in cooperation with the Baylor Bureau of Business Research.

Additional symbols used in this table include:

(*) Indicates cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended August 13, 1965.

(‡) Money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month.

(§) Data for Texarkana, Texas, only.

(**) Change is less than one-half of 1%.

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
ABILENE			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 126,320[1]; Jones and Taylor[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,047,956	+ 18	— 41
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,755,276	+ 4	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	36,000	**	— 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,020	**	— 8
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	+ 12	— 6
ABILENE (pop. 110,049r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 6	+ 1
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 10	+ 2
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 20	+ 6
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 4	+ 5
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	— 2	+ 2
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	— 4	— 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 2	+ 4
Postal receipts*	$ 121,968	— 3	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,044,456	+ 23	— 39
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 122,523	+ 1	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 68,580	+ 2	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.6	**	+ 6
ALICE (pop. 20,861)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 8	+ 8
Food stores	**†	— 6	**
Postal receipts*	$ 18,823	— 23	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 137,545	+ 9	+ 4
ALPINE (pop. 4,740)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,267	— 33	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 140	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,054	+ 4	+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,210	— 4	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 8	+ 24
AMARILLO			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 166,616[1]; Potter and Randall[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,923,880	— 22	— 46
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,853,692	— 3	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	55,700	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,580	+ 2	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	— 21	— 3
AMARILLO (pop. 155,205r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 3	+ 14
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 16	— 1
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 4	+ 24
Drugstores	+ 3†	+ 2	— 2
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	+ 5	+ 6
Florists	...	+ 10	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	— 10	— 7
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	— 10	— 7
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 16	— 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 28	— 7
Postal receipts*	$ 240,134	— 16	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,824,180	— 21	— 46
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 308,157	— 9	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 128,825	+ 1	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.8	— 9	+ 4

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
CANYON (pop. 6,755r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,402	— 11	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 99,700	— 43	— 38
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,179	— 7	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 7,351	+ 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	— 12	+ 9
ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,780	+ 8	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,268	— 10	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 6,268	— 16	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	— 6	+ 6
ANGLETON (pop. 9,131)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,288	+ 4	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 90,420	+ 23	— 73
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,693	— 11	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 10,294	+ 2	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	— 12	...
ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,981	— 33	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 12,878	— 88	— 90
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,869	+ 13	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 5,345	+ 9	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	+ 8	+ 10
ARLINGTON: see FORT WORTH SMSA			
ATHENS (pop. 7,086)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,909	— 20	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 360,650	— 35	+428
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,963	— 7	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 8,877	+ 6	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.6	— 9	— 2
AUSTIN Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 243,226[1]; Travis[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,864,603	— 17	— 64
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,929,964	**	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	93,900	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,600	+ 3	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	— 9	— 3
AUSTIN (pop. 212,000r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 3	+ 10
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 5	+ 13
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 16	+ 12
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 2	+ 2
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	+ 6	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 16	+ 23
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	+ 3	**
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 6	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 1	+ 14
Postal receipts*	$ 511,298	— 7	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,814,603	— 15	— 64
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 352,786	+ 13	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 175,312	— 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.1	+ 14	+ 10
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 5	+ 1
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 6	+ 9
Postal receipts*	$ 13,604	— 22	— 14
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 26,174	+ 32	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 27,557	+ 13	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 22	+ 19
Nonfarm placements	73	+ 16	— 38

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
BAYTOWN: see HOUSTON SMSA			
BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)			
Retail sales			
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 7	— 1
Food stores	**†	— 8	+ 11
Postal receipts*	$ 11,767	— 26	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 32,385	— 95	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,654	— 8	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 15,539	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	— 10	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	108	+ 6	— 19
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 314,743[1]; Jefferson and Orange[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,303,058	— 53	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,821,120	+ 5	+ 21
Nonfarm employment (area)	110,600	**	— 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	35,410	**	— 2
Percent unemployed (area)	4.4	— 6	— 27
BEAUMONT (pop. 127,500r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 8	+ 4
Automotive stores	— 11†	**	+ 5
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	+ 5	+ 13
Food stores	**†	— 8	+ 6
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	— 35	— 15
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 27	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 6	— 6
Postal receipts*	$ 146,311	— 5	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 967,981	— 82	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 252,032	**	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 118,199	+ 7	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.5	— 4	+ 9
Nederland (pop. 15,274r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,330	— 14	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 90,152	— 19	— 48
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,313	+ 11	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 4,718	— 1	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	+ 11	+ 16
Orange (pop. 25,605)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 9	+ 15
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 9	+ 14
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 9	+ 49
Postal receipts*	$ 26,532	— 11	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 33,056	— 4	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 26,489	+ 8	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.6	— 4	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	211	+ 31	+ 19
Port Arthur (pop. 66,676)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 1	+ 6
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 29	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 16	+ 6
Postal receipts*	$ 51,960	— 20	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 196,281	— 66	— 56
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 67,261	+ 1	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 48,752	+ 17	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	— 7	— 1

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
Port Neches (pop. 8,696)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,397	+ 3	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 26,959	— 83	— 72
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,192	+ 5	+ 53
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 7,060	— 4	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.0	+ 1	+ 36
BONHAM (pop. 7,357)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 16	— 27
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 1	— 5
Postal receipts*	$ 7,844	— 8	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 57,000	+115	— 38
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,126	— 6	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 7,900	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	— 7	+ 6
BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 20	+ 35
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 8	— 1
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 39	+ 48
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 9	+ 27
Postal receipts*	$ 35,300	— 26	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 389,292	+ 37	+ 98
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 40,989	+ 8	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 24,756	+ 7	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	+ 6	+ 14
Nonfarm placements	322	+ 53	+ 51
BISHOP: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA			
BORGER (pop. 20,911)			
Postal receipts*	$ 17,598	— 23	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 242,150	+638	+143
Nonfarm placements	155	— 30	— 5
BRADY (pop. 5,338)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,721	— 6	— 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 19,950	— 17	— 96
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,527	+ 23	+ 50
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 7,739	+ 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	+ 19	+ 49
BRECKENRIDGE (pop. 6,273r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,020	— 37	— 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 21,100	— 51	+322
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,413	— 9	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 8,862	+ 3	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	— 10	...
BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,822	— 29	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 326,610	+ 31	+170
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,390	— 4	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 13,608	— 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	— 4	— 2
BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,913	— 10	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 113,995	+148	— 13
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 36,316	— 12	+ 93
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 12,384	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	35.2	— 8	+ 91

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 146,207[1]; Cameron[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,316,157	+ 26	+208
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 869,940	— 21	— 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	36,200	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,020	— 3	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	5.1	— 9	— 14
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 9	+ 10
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 11	+ 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 5	+ 10
Postal receipts*	$ 37,088	— 9	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 951,202	+ 3	+196
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 39,418	**	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 21,720	+ 6	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.4	— 1	— 7
Nonfarm placements	549	— 18	+ 5
La Feria (pop. 3,047)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,973	— 27	+ 51
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 250	...	— 99
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,561	+ 60	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 2,227	+ 22	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	+ 28	— 21
Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,409	— 25	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,286	+ 59	— 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 2,426	+ 89	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	+ 9	— 18
Harlingen (pop. 41,207)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 7	+ 9
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 13	+ 15
Drugstores	+ 8†	+ 6	+ 10
Food stores	**†	— 11	— 8
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 11	— 19
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 6	+ 22
Postal receipts*	$ 36,415	— 6	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 76,050	— 4	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 81,234	+ 52	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 32,594	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.3	+ 28	— 18
Nonfarm placements	442	— 14	+ 29
Port Isabel (pop. 3,575)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,034	— 31	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 10,690	— 34	+ 55
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,879	— 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 1,197	+ 10	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.7	— 9	+ 6
San Benito (pop. 16,422)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 26	+ 13
Postal receipts*	$ 7,608	— 16	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 276,805	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,727	+ 37	— 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	$ 7,594	+ 27	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	+ 12	— 18

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 6	+ 11
Postal receipts* $	31,314	— 13	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	220,000	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) $	19,488	— 19	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	14,175	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	— 15	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	133	+ 3	+ 16
BRYAN (pop. 27,542)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 21	+ 18
Postal receipts* $	27,859	— 10	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts $	366,490	— 21	— 38
Bank debits (thousands) $	85,299	— 14	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	21,161	— 7	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	— 9	— 4
Nonfarm placements	250	+ 9	+ 15
CALDWELL (pop. 2,202r)			
Postal receipts* $	2,815	— 26	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,897	— 11	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	4,128	— 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	— 12	+ 17
CAMERON (pop. 5,640)			
Postal receipts* $	5,264	— 17	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts $	32,200	+ 48	+519
Bank debits (thousands) $	5,661	+ 10	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	5,729	+ 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 7	+ 2
CANYON: see AMARILLO SMSA			
CARROLLTON: see DALLAS SMSA			
CISCO (pop. 4,499)			
Postal receipts* $	5,329	— 6	+ 31
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,140	+ 9	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,537	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 9	+ 3
CLEBURNE: see FORT WORTH SMSA			
CLUTE (pop. 4,501)			
Postal receipts* $	2,504	+ 4	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts $	71,300	+ 58	+467
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,218	— 4	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,687	— 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	— 4	+ 1
COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)			
Postal receipts* $	21,024	+ 4	— 3
Bank debits (thousands) $	5,770	— 6	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,998	— 8	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.6	— 9	— 7
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 5	— 39
Postal receipts* $	6,215	— 21	+ 24
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,967	— 8	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	5,492	+ 1	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	— 8	+ 27
CONROE (pop. 9,192)			
Postal receipts* $	15,827	— 11	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands) $	15,845	— 6	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	12,108	+ 1	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	— 7	+ 6

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)			
Postal receipts* $	4,758	— 6	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts $	198,079	— 66	— 2
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,137	+ 11	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,507	+ 8	— 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	+ 11	+ 49
CORPUS CHRISTI			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 222,098[1]; Nueces[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	2,436,216	+ 73	— 55
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,335,784	— 10	+ 17
Nonfarm employment (area)	76,900	— 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,230	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	— 18	— 6
Bishop (pop. 3,825r)			
Postal receipts* $	2,448	— 42	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,522	— 46	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	2,935	+ 10	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.8	— 57	— 14
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 184,163r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 1	+ 18
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 6	— 2
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 4	+ 26
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 1	+ 2
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	— 10	— 9
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 14	— 3
Postal receipts* $	208,615	— 9	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts $	2,393,596	+ 81	— 56
Bank debits (thousands) $	262,673	— 8	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	134,757	+ 2	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.6	— 10	+ 4
Robstown (pop. 10,266)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 21	— 6
Postal receipts* $	9,642	— 12	+ 29
Building permits, less federal contracts $	42,620	+ 58	+155
Bank debits (thousands) $	17,896	— 19	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	12,888	+ 12	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	— 34	+ 3
CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 4	— 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 3	+ 6
Postal receipts* $	24,452	— 53	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts $	123,887	— 64	— 21
Bank debits (thousands) $	22,617	— 3	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	21,742	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	— 2	+ 14
Nonfarm placements	294	+ 27	+ 5
CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	126,900	+ 56	+912
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,781	+ 32	+ 37
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	2,926	— 2	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	+ 34	+ 17
DALLAS			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 1,232,625[1]; Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Ellis[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	24,630,284	+ 2	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands) $	68,838,428	+ 4	+ 22
Nonfarm employment (area)	535,300	+ 2	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	123,500	**	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	**	— 11
Carrollton (pop. 9,832r)			
Postal receipts* $	9,758	+ 4	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts $	303,600	— 24	— 1
Bank debits (thousands) $	6,527	— 2	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,242	+ 9	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.1	— 3	+ 14

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
DALLAS (pop. 679,684)			
Retail sales	+ 5	— 10	**
Apparel stores	+ 20	— 2	— 7
Automotive stores	**	— 20	+ 11
Drugstores	**	— 2	+ 8
Eating and drinking places	+ 5	**	— 5
Florists	+ 6	+ 7	+ 22
Food stores	+ 3	— 13	— 8
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 3	— 34	+ 7
Gasoline and service stations	**	— 6	+ 6
General merchandise stores	+ 4	— 5	— 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5	+ 12	+ 4
Postal receipts*	$ 3,160,931	**	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$12,377,408	— 10	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,843,696	+ 7	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,376,811	— 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	41.6	+ 8	+ 22
Denton (pop. 26,844)			
Postal receipts*	$ 40,263	— 15	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,218,031	+280	+ 40
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 38,511	+ 5	+ 51
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 21,444	+ 3	— 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.9	+ 10	+ 89
Nonfarm placements	357	+110	+102
Garland (pop. 50,622r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 22	+ 6
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 10	**
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 23	+ 13
Postal receipts*	$ 53,552	— 9	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 923,975	— 60	— 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 38,658	— 5	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 20,923	+ 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.5	— 8	**
Ennis (pop. 10,250r)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 7	— 8
Postal receipts*	$ 13,023	— 7	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 69,330	— 19	— 17
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,670	— 5	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,226	**	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	— 5	+ 18
Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 36,602	+ 12	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 719,315	+ 30	+ 31
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,125	— 1	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,304	+ 5	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	— 6	— 2
Irving (pop. 60,136r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 50,293	— 38	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,469,025	+ 64	+ 84
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 41,748	+ 7	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 24,494	+ 12	+ 37
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.6	— 6	— 16
Justin (pop. 622)			
Postal receipts*	$ 627	— 50	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,126	— 8	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 875	+ 6	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	— 10	— 5

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
McKinney (pop. 13,763)			
Retail sales			
Food stores	**†	— 3	+ 7
Postal receipts*	$ 13,708	— 6	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 300,671	+291	+273
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,448	— 17	— 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,986	+ 4	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	— 19	— 18
Nonfarm placements	149	+ 30	— 7
Mesquite (pop. 27,526)			
Retail sales			
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	— 1	— 4
Postal receipts*	$ 18,543	— 10	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,079,845	+381	— 65
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,767	— 6	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,405	— 3	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	— 1	+ 6
Midlothian (pop. 1,521)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 23,656	+ 6	+ 47
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,075	— 2	— 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,402	+ 4	— 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	— 2	— 4
Pilot Point (pop. 1,254)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 31,000	+444	+484
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,568	+ 17	+ 45
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,602	— 12	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 16	+ 28
Plano (pop. 10,102r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,820	— 18	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 366,464	— 43	— 8
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,577	+ 16	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,345	— 1	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.4	+ 9	+ 11
Richardson (pop. 34,390r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 48,043	+ 14	+ 37
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 938,178	— 37	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 24,879	— 2	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,655	+ 9	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	— 7	— 14
Seagoville (pop. 3,745)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,585	+102	+ 93
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 13,027	— 88	— 71
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,570	+ 3	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,016	+ 5	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.8	— 3	+ 9
Waxahachie (pop. 12,749)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,554	— 15	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 136,047	+ 28	— 63
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,180	— 3	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,722	+ 2	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	— 6	+ 13
Nonfarm placements	36	— 37	+100
DAYTON (pop. 3,367)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,076	— 27	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 65,900	+381	+342
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,906	+ 10	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,109	+ 2	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	+ 6	+ 26

DEER PARK: see HOUSTON SMSA

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 6	— 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 1	+ 27
Postal receipts*	$ 18,358	— 10	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 171,897	— 39	— 38
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,967	+ 1	+ 41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,372	+ 1	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	— 1	+ 19
DENISON (pop. 25,766r)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 10†	**	— 14
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 17	+ 26
Postal receipts*	$ 26,878	+ 2	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 215,155	...	+ 42
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,099	— 2	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,656	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	— 2	**
Nonfarm placements	186	— 11	— 4
DENTON: see DALLAS SMSA			
DONNA (pop. 7,522)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,629	— 27	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 48,300	+523	+258
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,771	— 2	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,076	+ 14	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	— 11	— 10
DUMAS (pop. 10,547r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,707	+ 10	+ 68
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 297,119	— 19	+129
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,365	— 25	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,759	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	— 22	+ 17
EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)			
Retail sales			
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	+ 6	+ 6
Postal receipts*	$ 8,735	— 17	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 85,709	+ 8	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,602	— 4	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,727	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	— 6	— 5
EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,532	+ 2	— 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 524,362	+455	+259
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,500	— 9	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,085	+ 4	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	— 13	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	123	— 37	— 9
EDNA (pop. 5,038)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,284	— 11	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 19,550	— 42	+396
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,523	— 11	— 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,815	+ 7	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	— 16	— 14
ENNIS: see DALLAS SMSA			
EULESS: see FORT WORTH SMSA			

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
EL PASO Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 339,240[1]; El Paso[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,424,753	+ 16	+ 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,616,616	+ 5	+ 4
Nonfarm employment (area)	96,800	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	17,380	+ 3	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	4.3	— 10	— 4
EL PASO (pop. 276,687)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 5	+ 4
Apparel stores	10†	+ 6	+ 2
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 1	+ 1
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 1	— 1
Food stores	**†	— 3	+ 1
General merchandise stores	19†	+ 16	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 18	— 4
Postal receipts*	$ 325,641	— 8	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,422,753	+ 16	+ 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 367,540	+ 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 194,184	**	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.7	+ 2	— 2
FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,509	— 48	— 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 65,050	— 80	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,109	— 8	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,665	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	— 8	— 9
FORT WORTH Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Pop. 603,447[1]; Johnson and Tarrant[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$10,717,069	— 35	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	$13,586,904	+ 7	+ 16
Nonfarm employment (area)	237,100	— 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	59,800	— 4	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	+ 18	— 11
Arlington (pop. 53,024r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 8	+ 14
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 2	+ 38
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	+ 4	+ 21
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 22	+ 41
Postal receipts*	$ 67,073	— 14	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,166,198	— 11	— 35
Cleburne (pop. 15,381)			
Postal receipts*	$ 16,861	— 28	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 54,300	— 87	— 68
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,007	— 6	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,822	— 1	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	— 6	— 1
FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)			
Retail sales	+ 4	— 3	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 1	— 5	— 5
Automotive stores	+ 3	— 9	+ 8
Drugstores	+ 3	— 2	+ 5
Eating and drinking places	+ 3	+ 1	+ 5
Florists	...	**	— 10
Food stores	— 5	— 6	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 19	+ 20	— 2
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1	— 7	+ 10
General merchandise stores	+ 19	— 6	— 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 2	+ 3	+ 6
Postal receipts*	$ 869,225	— 13	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,952,517	— 46	+ 57
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,018,006	+ 5	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 432,148	+ 3	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.7	+ 3	+ 20

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
Euless (pop. 10,500r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,593	— 21	+ 42
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 430,103	+ 31	+ 80
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,539	— 5	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,723	+ 2	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.5	— 8	+ 10
Grapevine (pop. 4,659r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,220	— 7	+ 46
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 115,200	— 5	+156
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,208	— 6	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,331	+ 13	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	— 11	+ 7
North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,853	+ 7	+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,256	+ 10	+ 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.2	+ 4	+ 13
White Settlement (pop. 11,513)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 60,498	+ 87	— 15
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,868	+ 4	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,325	+ 8	— 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	+ 2	+ 21
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)			
Retail sales			
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 3	+ 9
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 2	+ 19
Postal receipts*	$ 8,865	+ 6	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 5,175	— 93	— 91
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,143	+ 6	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,629	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 2	+ 11
FRIONA (pop. 3,049r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 54,360	...	— 59
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,675	— 18	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,574	— 6	— 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	— 16	+ 70
GAINESVILLE (pop. 13,083)			
Retail sales			
Drugstores	+ 3†	+ 1	+ 8
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	— 7	+ 14
Postal receipts*	$ 14,311	— 24	— 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 158,935	— 55	— 44
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 149,405[1]; Galveston[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 799,084	— 48	— 4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,972,344	+ 1	+ 1
Nonfarm employment (area)	56,400	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,890	— 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	5.5	— 7	— 8
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 4	+ 2
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 5	— 8
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 6	+ 2
Food stores	**†	— 3	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	— 32	+ 6
Postal receipts*	$ 104,179	+ 7	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 461,119	— 61	— 2
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 114,945	**	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 61,475	— 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.1	+ 1	— 1

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
La Marque (pop. 13,969)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,966	— 2	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 72,740	+ 15	— 59
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,805	— 13	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,869	+ 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	— 18	+ 10
Texas City (pop. 32,065)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 4	+ 36
Postal receipts*	$ 29,351	+ 4	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 265,225	— 3	+ 44
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 27,540	— 1	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,067	**	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.9	— 5	+ 5
GARLAND: see DALLAS SMSA			
GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,709	+ 17	— 2
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,855	+ 5	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,499	— 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 5	+ 6
GEORGETOWN (pop. 5,218)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 74,750	— 13	+649
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,048	— 21	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,889	+ 1	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	— 18	— 8
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,746	— 20	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 63,791	+113	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,711	— 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,486	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	— 7	+ 5
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,412	— 46	— 28
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 117,100	...	+ 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,497	— 20	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,020	+ 9	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	— 22	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	31,800	+ 1	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,840	+ 2	+ 21
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	— 8	— 8
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,903	— 56	— 8
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,905	— 5	+ 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,982	— 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.8	— 4	+ 22
GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	10†	— 39	— 9
Postal receipts*	$ 8,894	— 20	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 350,078	+641	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,261	+ 3	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,554	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	+ 6	+ 6
GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,782	— 1	— 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,538	— 9	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,179	— 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	— 9	— 6

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
GRAND PRAIRIE: see DALLAS SMSA			
GRAPEVINE: see FORT WORTH SMSA			
GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 9	+ 12
Drugstores	+ 3†	+ 19	+ 9
Food stores	**†	— 15	+ 1
Postal receipts* $	28,491	+ 7	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts $	786,147	+161	+504
Bank debits (thousands) $	18,660	— 21	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	14,530	— 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	— 19	+ 6
Nonfarm placements	245	+ 79	+ 69
HALE CENTER (pop. 2,296r)			
Postal receipts* $	2,365	— 22	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	155,500	— 26	...
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,524	— 6	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,522	— 5	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	— 6	— 13
HARLINGEN: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA			
HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)			
Postal receipts* $	12,628	— 20	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts $	23,150	— 60	— 78
Bank debits (thousands) $	8,088	— 8	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	19,421	+ 1	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.0	— 9	— 2
HEREFORD (pop. 9,584r)			
Postal receipts* $	15,764	— 9	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts $	224,600	— 31	— 22
Bank debits (thousands) $	23,325	— 10	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	16,104	+ 8	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	— 17	— 9
HOUSTON			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 1,373,872[1]; Harris[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$66,067,682	+204	+128
Bank debits (thousands)	$52,567,368	— 3	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	597,200	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	109,300	**	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	— 12	— 12
Baytown (pop. 38,000r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 16	+ 1
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 11	— 4
Food stores	**†	— 2	+ 6
Postal receipts* $	33,102	— 5	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	718,815	+123	+158
Bank debits (thousands) $	35,357	— 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	29,150	+ 3	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	— 6	+ 4
Bellaire (pop. 21,182r)			
Postal receipts* $	41,696	— 12	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	194,518	+119	+ 86
Bank debits (thousands) $	23,357	— 6	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	14,233	— 1	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.6	— 8	— 2

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
Deer Park (pop. 4,865)			
Postal receipts* $	9,842	+ 52	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts $	1,826,949	+254	+532
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,992	+ 15	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,052	+ 19	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	+ 9	+ 7
Humble (pop. 1,711)			
Postal receipts* $	5,009	+ 27	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts $	46,000	**	— 13
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,654	+ 9	+ 42
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,635	— 8	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	+ 10	+ 24
Katy (pop. 1,569)			
Postal receipts* $	2,025	— 53	— 17
Building permits, less federal contracts $	11,800	— 88	— 86
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,485	— 7	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,005	+ 19	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.8	— 16	— 4
La Porte (pop. 7,250r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	882,708	...	+859
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,837	+ 2	— 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,662	+ 47	+ 34
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	— 17	— 23
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)			
Retail sales	+ 4	— 1	+ 10
Apparel stores	+ 17	+ 5	+ 3
Automotive stores	+ 1	— 8	+ 19
Drugstores	+ 1	**	+ 7
Eating and drinking places	+ 4	+ 2	+ 5
Food stores	+ 2	— 3	+ 10
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1	— 6	+ 8
General merchandise stores	+ 11	+ 8	+ 11
Liquor stores	— 1	— 10	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 6	+ 9	+ 10
Postal receipts* $	2,314,284	— 3	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$61,042,566	+257	+125
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,134,357	— 3	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,628,405	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.5	— 3	+ 6
Pasadena (pop. 58,737)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 21	+ 21
Postal receipts* $	44,299	— 24	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	601,870	— 79	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands) $	64,029	+ 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	30,980	+ 5	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	+ 3	+ 11
South Houston (pop. 7,253)			
Postal receipts* $	7,680	— 18	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts $	56,700	— 62	+314
Bank debits (thousands) $	7,776	— 4	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	6,150	+ 13	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	— 9	— 1
Tomball (pop. 2,025r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) $	7,708	+ 5	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	6,153	— 8	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	**	— 6
HUMBLE: see HOUSTON SMSA			

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	13,321	— 34	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts $	94,000	+ 7	+557
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	9,316	— 9	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	9,370	— 5	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	— 6	+ 1
IOWA PARK: see WICHITA FALLS SMSA			
IRVING: see DALLAS SMSA			
JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509r)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 56	— 18
Postal receipts* ..... $	21,627	— 3	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts $	76,800	+133	— 49
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	15,045	— 14	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	10,684	— 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	— 12	+ 2
JASPER (pop. 5,120r)			
Retail sales			
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 31	— 3
Postal receipts* ..... $	10,177	+ 2	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	40,425	— 43	+ 80
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	10,433	— 14	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	7,830	— 4	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.6	— 11	— 3
JUSTIN: see DALLAS SMSA			
KATY: see HOUSTON SMSA			
KERMIT (pop. 10,465)			
Retail sales			
Drugstores	+ 3†	**	+ 13
Postal receipts* ..... $	7,534	— 27	**
Building permits, less federal contracts $	38,000	— 37	+ 85
KILGORE (pop. 10,092)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	15,141	— 9	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts $	67,405	+117	+ 91
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	13,382	— 4	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	12,954	+ 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	— 3	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	31,800	+ 1	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area) .	7,840	+ 2	+ 21
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	— 8	— 8
KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	36,146	— 19	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	771,111	...	— 40
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	20,412	— 13	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	12,628	+ 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.9	— 12	+ 11
KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 1	— 3
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 2	— 9
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 1	+ 2
Postal receipts* ..... $	17,863	— 24	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts $	76,100	— 65	— 27
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	13,786	— 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	16,233	+ 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	— 6	+ 1

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021r)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	4,046	— 14	— 2
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	2,663	+ 18	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	3,567	+ 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	+ 17	+ 1
LA FERIA: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA			
LA MARQUE: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA			
LAMESA (pop. 12,438)			
Retail sales			
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 6	— 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 33	— 40
Postal receipts* ..... $	12,062	— 16	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts $	122,050	+399	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	11,898	— 15	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	12,465	— 6	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	— 10	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	109	+ 68	+ 88
LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670r)			
Retail sales			
Food stores	**†	— 10	— 10
Postal receipts* ..... $	5,153	— 33	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts $	30,550	— 57	+ 39
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	7,221	— 21	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	6,872	+ 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	— 19	— 4
LA PORTE: see HOUSTON SMSA			
LAREDO			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 69,044[1]; Webb[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	744,751	+233	+126
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	520,500	— 1	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	20,650	+ 3	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area) .	1,330	— 4	— 4
Percent unemployed (area)	7.3	— 1	— 12
LAREDO (pop. 60,678)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 22	+ 7
Postal receipts* ..... $	38,964	— 18	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	744,751	+233	+126
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	39,332	— 8	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	27,094	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.7	— 8	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	1,240	+110	+103
LEVELLAND (pop. 12,117r)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 18	— 15
Postal receipts* ..... $	10,746	— 19	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts $	156,850	+ 95	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	11,611	— 17	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	9,375	— 20	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	— 14	— 14
LIBERTY (pop. 6,127)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	6,554	— 38	— 9
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	9,145	+ 5	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ .. $	8,497	+ 3	— 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	+ 4	+ 47

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
LLANO (pop. 2,656)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,574	— 36	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,266	+ 6	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,714	+ 9	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	— 2	+ 18
LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 30	— 23
Postal receipts*	$ 4,426	— 33	— 5
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,318	+ 6	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,964	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	+ 2	+ 1
LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)			
Retail sales	4†	— 9	+ 15
Apparel stores	10†	+ 5	+ 9
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 16	+ 12
Drugstores	+ 3†	— 1	+ 13
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 9	+ 32
Postal receipts*	$ 58,104	— 11	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,372,400	+231	+603
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 66,080	+ 2	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 49,609	+ 11	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	— 5	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	31,800	+ 1	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,840	+ 2	+ 21
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	— 8	— 8

LOS FRESNOS: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

LUBBOCK
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 174,844[1]; Lubbock[2])

Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,485,608	— 7	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,466,716	— 7	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	58,100	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,720	**	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	— 11	— 11
LUBBOCK (pop. 155,200r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 5	+ 13
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 11	— 3
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 9	+ 16
Drugstores	+ 3†	+ 4	+ 2
Florists	...	+ 20	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 11	+ 25
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 1	+ 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 21	+ 69
Postal receipts*	$ 206,130	— 11	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,466,327	— 6	— 25
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 225,871	— 12	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 128,733	— 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	— 11	+ 1
Slaton (pop. 6,568)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,504	— 56	— 31
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 18,181	+313	— 30
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,205	— 23	— 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,188	— 2	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	— 15	— 3

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)			
Postal receipts*	$ 36,357	+ 20	+ 35
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 468,760	+ 99	— 48
Nonfarm placements	71	+ 22	+ 29
McALLEN (pop. 32,728)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 4	+ 10
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 6	+ 23
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 12	+ 17
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 16	— 14
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	— 10	— 6
Postal receipts*	$ 33,975	— 13	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 211,150	— 6	— 51
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 30,703	— 10	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 23,632	— 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	— 11	— 6
Nonfarm placements	618	+ 2	+128
Nonfarm employment (area)	41,700	— 3	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,620	— 29	— 4
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	**	— 20
McCAMEY (pop. 3,350r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,839	— 26	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,853	+ 7	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,524	+ 6	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	+ 6	+ 17

McGREGOR: see WACO SMSA

McKINNEY: see DALLAS SMSA

MARSHALL (pop. 25,715r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 3	— 3
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 2	+ 3
Postal receipts*	$ 34,092	+ 17	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 80,864	+ 23	+137
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,539	— 11	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 24,406	+ 7	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	— 17	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	308	+ 45	+ 56
MERCEDES (pop. 10,943)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,457	— 25	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 10,200	+238	— 48
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,399	+ 48	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,640	+ 65	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.4	+ 8	— 11

MESQUITE: see DALLAS SMSA

MEXIA (pop. 7,621r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,209	— 5	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,730	— 8	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,059	**	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	— 8	+ 13

MIDLOTHIAN: see DALLAS SMSA

MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 16	— 28
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	— 13	— 17
Postal receipts*	$ 16,649	— 9	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 206,750	+ 4	+128
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,290	— 1	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)	$ 11,904	— 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	**	+ 16
Nonfarm placements	142	+ 13	+ 26

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
MIDLAND			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 66,890[1]; Midland[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 900,500	— 44	— 1
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,430,976	— 7	— 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	57,000	+ 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,530	+ 1	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	— 3	— 6
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)			
Retail sales			
Drugstores	3†	+ 8	+ 7
Postal receipts*	$ 99,224	— 12	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 900,500	— 44	— 1
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 114,093	— 6	— 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 106,987	+ 6	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	— 4	— 9
Nonfarm placements	686	+ 1	— 12
MISSION (pop. 14,081)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,653	— 23	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 63,070	— 22	— 32
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,023	— 1	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,600	+ 10	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	— 8	— 5
MONAHANS (pop. 9,252r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 16,256	+ 31	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 159,406	+ 80	+199
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,598	**	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,416	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	— 2	— 4
MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 32	— 21
Postal receipts*	$ 10,200	— 14	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 884,800	+701	+604
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,858	— 15	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,263	+ 8	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	— 18	— 5
MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,016	+ 35	+167
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 25,700	— 16	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,527	— 26	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,122	— 1	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	— 28	+ 13
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 15,450r)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	10†	— 2	+ 10
Postal receipts*	$ 21,843	— 2	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 154,068	+ 36	— 91
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 23,411	— 3	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,722	+ 1	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	— 4	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	123	+ 21	+ 4

NEDERLAND: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)			
Postal receipts*	$ 17,026	— 22	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 343,378	+260	+ 62
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,299	— 17	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,816	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	— 19	— 1

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964

NORTH RICHLAND HILLS: see FORT WORTH SMSA

ODESSA			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 86,153[1]; Ector[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,783,780	+125	+545
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,145,664	+ 3	+ 14
Nonfarm employment (area)	57,000	+ 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,530	+ 1	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	— 3	— 6
ODESSA (pop. 86,937r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 21	+ 27
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 24	+ 20
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 19	+ 28
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 11	— 9
Postal receipts*	$ 93,900	— 10	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,783,780	+125	+545
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 91,007	— 1	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 69,218	+ 4	— 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.8	— 4	+ 58
Nonfarm placements	506	+ 31	+ 20

ORANGE: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,977	— 15	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,840	**	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,450	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	+ 1	+ 9
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 14	— 9
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 24	— 13
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	+ 1	— 3
Food stores	**†	+ 3	+ 2
Postal receipts*	$ 24,100	— 29	— 8
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 23,750	— 13	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,382	+ 3	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	— 13	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	208	+ 41	— 1
PECOS (pop. 12,728)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,669	— 41	— 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 200	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,190	— 19	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,041	— 10	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	— 18	— 9
Nonfarm placements	84	+ 62	+ 15

PASADENA: see HOUSTON SMSA

PARIS (pop. 20,977)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 3	+ 6
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 31	— 5
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 9	+ 16
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	4†	— 20	— 3
Postal receipts*	$ 27,016	— 14	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 683,453	+164	+ 96
Nonfarm placements	179	+ 12	+ 2
PHARR (pop. 14,106)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,669	— 14	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 38,050	— 34	+ 59
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,286	+ 10	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,185	+ 25	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	— 6	**

PILOT POINT: see DALLAS SMSA

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,731r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 2	+ 25
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 10	+ 43
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 8	— 1
Postal receipts* $	25,977	— 15	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	726,750	— 18	— 18
Bank debits (thousands) $	39,911	— 8	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	26,386	— 6	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	— 5	— 2
Nonfarm placements	340	+ 13	+ 10
PLANO: see DALLAS SMSA			
PORT ARTHUR: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA			
PORT ISABEL: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA			
PORT NECHES: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA			
PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053r)			
Retail sales			
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	— 4	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts $	40,876	+581	+ 64
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,530	...	+ 41
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	3,437	...	**
QUANAH (pop. 4,564)			
Postal receipts* $	4,650	— 28	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,159	— 15	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	4,882	**	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 12	+ 9
RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 11	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 52	+ 5
Postal receipts* $	6,696	— 18	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts $	487,100	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) $	15,655	+ 28	— 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	10,912	+ 4	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	+ 8	— 23
Nonfarm placements	55	+129	+206
REFUGIO (pop. 4,944)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 7	+ 14
Postal receipts* $	6,051	— 14	+ 46
Building permits, less federal contracts $	0	...	...
RICHARDSON: see DALLAS SMSA			
ROBSTOWN: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA			
RICHMOND (pop. 3,668)			
Postal receipts* $	3,769	— 32	— 28
Bank debits (thousands) $	7,465	+ 29	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	8,012	+ 9	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	+ 27	+ 7
ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)			
Postal receipts* $	4,812	— 26	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	89,814	+112	+247
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,857	— 5	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	6,876	— 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.3	— 6	— 5
ROSENBERG (pop. 9,698)			
Postal receipts* $	9,213	— 29	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	188,910	+200	+150
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	10,874	+ 18	— 1

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
SAN ANGELO			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 70,582[1]; Tom Green[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	475,601	— 39	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands) $	848,352	— 2	+ 14
Nonfarm employment (area)	20,950	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,160	**	— 12
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	— 12	— 17
SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 5	+ 5
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	— 6	**
Jewelry stores	...	+ 15	— 8
Postal receipts* $	86,946	— 7	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	475,601	— 39	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands) $	70,690	— 2	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	54,229	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	— 4	+ 10
SAN ANTONIO			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 784,269[1]; Bexar and Guadalupe[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	12,454,167	+ 33	+212
Bank debits (thousands) $	10,446,652	— 1	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	281,100	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	27,600	+ 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	**	— 13
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 655,006r)			
Retail sales	+ 5	+ 1	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 17	+ 9	+ 5
Automotive stores	+ 2	— 14	+ 5
Drugstores	**	— 4	+ 4
Eating and drinking places	+ 3	**	+ 4
Florists	...	+ 1	+ 6
Food stores	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2	+ 9	+ 5
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1	— 2	+ 6
General merchandise stores	+ 18	+ 11	+ 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 7	+ 4	+ 26
Nurseries	...	— 15	+ 39
Postal receipts* $	866,794	— 4	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	12,106,491	+ 34	+243
Bank debits (thousands) $	861,690	— 1	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	450,708	+ 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	— 1	+ 13
Schertz (pop. 2,281)			
Postal receipts* $	1,859	— 32	+ 41
Bank debits (thousands) $	713	+ 3	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	1,164	+ 2	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.4	+ 6	+ 30
Seguin (pop. 14,299)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 14	+ 77
Postal receipts* $	14,423	— 14	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts $	117,749	+172	+521
SAN BENITO: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA			
SAN JUAN (pop. 4,371)			
Postal receipts* $	2,485	— 30	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	43,140	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,660	+ 3	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	2,417	+ 12	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	— 7	— 11
SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)			
Postal receipts* $	12,615	— 29	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts $	173,145	— 3	+ 56
Bank debits (thousands) $	11,808	— 5	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	13,591	+ 1	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 9	+ 1

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	2,700	— 35	— 19
Building permits, less federal contracts $	4,000	— 47	— 20
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	4,812	— 13	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	4,700	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	— 15	+ 17
SCHERTZ: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA			
SEAGOVILLE: see DALLAS SMSA			
SEGUIN: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA			
SHERMAN (pop. 30,660r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 2	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 15	— 6
Automotive stores	— 11†	**	+ 10
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 8	+ 7
Postal receipts* ..... $	34,389	— 16	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	404,067	+ 69	— 66
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	35,723	— 5	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	23,087	+ 9	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	— 8	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	261	+135	+ 69
SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	9,996	— 14	+ 84
Building permits, less federal contracts $	54,250	+230	+117
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	4,108	— 12	— 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	5,504	+ 1	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	— 13	— 18
SINTON (pop. 6,008)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	6,636	— 60	— 87
Building permits, less federal contracts $	16,230	+279	— 1
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	6,466	— 13	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	6,644	+ 12	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	— 28	— 20
SLATON: see LUBBOCK SMSA			
SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	2,007	— 42	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts $	2,000	— 33	— 88
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	1,159	— 26	— 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	2,364	+ 4	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.0	— 26	— 14
SNYDER (pop. 13,850)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	12,690	— 11	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	37,000	— 4	— 49
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	15,606	+ 30	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	18,171	+ 7	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	+ 27	+ 5
SOUTH HOUSTON: see HOUSTON SMSA			
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 5	+ 14
Postal receipts* ..... $	17,241	— 11	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts $	109,724	— 3	— 4
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	14,686	— 4	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	18,497	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	— 5	+ 11
STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7,359)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	8,703	— 16	— 6
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	7,705	— 8	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	9,024	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 7	+ 6
STRATFORD (pop. 1,380)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	1,920	— 47	+ 56
Building permits, less federal contracts $	74,600	+804	+ 84
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	6,751	— 38	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	4,765	— 3	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	— 33	+ 34

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 283.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 18	+ 24
Postal receipts* ..... $	17,087	— 20	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts $	84,750	+ 28	— 65
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	12,714	+ 9	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	9,131	— 2	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	+ 9	+ 26
Nonfarm placements	162	— 2	+ 69
TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 7	+ 4
Postal receipts* ..... $	11,444	+ 15	+ 67
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	12,386	+ 23	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	15,577	+ 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	+ 18	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	41	+ 17	— 28
TEMPLE (pop. 34,730r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 2	— 1
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 1	— 12
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 3	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	— 1	— 5
Food stores	**†	— 14	+ 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 21	— 1
Postal receipts* ..... $	50,501	— 16	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	461,924	+ 15	— 67
Nonfarm placements	325	+ 53	— 16
TERRELL (pop. 13,803)			
Postal receipts* ..... $	11,128	— 4	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	53,475	— 15	— 19
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	10,258	— 11	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ .. $	9,524	**	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	— 15	— 5

TEXARKANA
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 64,614[1]; Bowie, excluding Miller, Ark.[2])

Building permits, less federal contracts $	214,275	— 11	— 29
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	939,312	**	+ 7
Nonfarm employment (area)	32,400	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,800	+ 2	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	5.6	— 10	— 8
TEXARKANA (pop. 50,006r)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 12
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 10	+ 24
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	— 18	— 16
Liquor stores	...	— 10	+ 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 1	— 8
Postal receipts* ..... $	78,513	— 9	**
Building permits, less federal contracts $	189,975	— 5	— 22
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	72,321	— 4	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ $	22,293	+ 3	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	— 5	+ 8
TEXAS CITY: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA			
TOMBALL: see HOUSTON SMSA			
UVALDE (pop. 10,293)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 30	+ 59
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	+ 3	+ 53
Postal receipts* ..... $	10,185	— 5	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	422,804	+172	...
Bank debits (thousands) ..... $	13,370	+ 6	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ . $	9,803	+ 7	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	+ 3	+ 4

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
TYLER			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 93,259[1]; Smith[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 785,041	— 41	— 2
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,481,856	— 5	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	32,850	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,520	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	**	— 10
TYLER (pop. 51,230)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	**	+ 6
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 28	+ 1
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 7	+ 6
Florists	...	+ 21	+ 13
Postal receipts	$ 108,001	+ 5	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 751,041	— 44	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 119,586	— 3	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 72,756	+ 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	— 2	+ 10
Nonfarm placements	678	+ 6	+ 9
VERNON (pop. 12,141)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 11†	+ 10	+ 28
Postal receipts*	$ 10,329	— 37	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 140,849	+120	+502
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,814	— 7	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,628	+ 1	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	— 6	— 2
Nonfarm placements	122	+ 17	+ 85
VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 4	+ 19
Automotive stores	— 11†	**	+ 27
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 23	+ 19
Postal receipts*	$ 44,902	— 9	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 607,470	+ 53	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 73,641	— 7	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 91,504	— 1	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	— 8	— 10
Nonfarm placements	712	+ 8	+ 12
WACO			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 154,079[1]; McLennan[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,372,409	+106	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,891,320	— 3	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	53,000	+ 8	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,340	+ 13	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	4.5	— 4	— 4
McGregor (pop. 4,642)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,650	— 75	— 85
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,402	— 33	— 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,542	+ 4	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	— 35	— 14
WACO (pop. 103,462)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 4	+ 2
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 19	**
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 11	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	— 5	— 7
Florists	...	+ 2	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 12	+ 19
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	+ 11	**
Postal receipts*	$ 200,184	+ 5	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,297,959	+147	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 138,236	— 7	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 87,862	+ 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	— 8	+ 3

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 288.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Jul 1965	Percent change: Aug 1965 from Aug 1964
WAXAHACHIE: see DALLAS SMSA			
WESLACO (pop. 15,649)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,861	+ 1	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 109,450	— 41	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,874	+ 33	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,637	+ 22	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 18	— 14
WHITE SETTLEMENT: see FORT WORTH SMSA			
WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,582	+ 6	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 61,450	— 54	— 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,506	+ 1	+ 2
WICHITA FALLS			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area			
(pop. 134,040[1]; Archer and Wichita[2])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,437,882	+125	— 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,956,108	+ 2	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	47,200	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,200	+ 2	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	— 8	— 8
Iowa Park (pop. 5,152r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 6,000	— 81	— 79
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,746	— 3	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,275	— 1	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 1	— 1
WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 8	+ 6
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 2	— 6
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 11	+ 4
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 3	+ 27
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	— 4	+ 5
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	— 4	+ 15
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 15	— 48
Postal receipts*	$ 118,836	— 13	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,381,140	+132	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 141,909	+ 1	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 103,390	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	+ 1	+ 11
LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY			
(pop. 359,836[1]; Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo[2])			
Retail sales	+ 4†	— 6	+ 9
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 4	+ 19
Automotive stores	— 11†	— 8	+ 14
Drugstores	+ 3†	+ 5	+ 7
Eating and drinking places	+ 5†	+ 11	+ 7
Florists	...	+ 6	+ 4
Food stores	**†	— 9	— 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	+ 13	— 7
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	— 5	— 2
General merchandise stores	+ 19†	**	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 20	+ 7
Office, store, and school supply dealers	...	+ 2	+ 21
Postal receipts*	...	— 12	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	...	+ 69	+119
Bank debits (thousands)	...	+ 18	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)	...	+ 9	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	+ 6	— 12

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated. All indexes are based on the average months for 1957-59, except where indicated; all are adjusted for seasonal variation, except annual indexes. Employment estimates are Texas Employment Commission data in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Employment data marked (†) cover wage and salary workers only. The index of Texas business activity is based on bank debits in 20 cities, adjusted for price level. An asterisk (*) indicates preliminary data subject to revision. Revised data are marked (r). Data marked (§) are dollar totals for the fiscal years to date.

	Aug 1965	July 1965	Aug 1964	Year-to-date average 1965	Year-to-date average 1964
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity, index	172.2*	164.7	149.8	165.4	147.2
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index	78.8	79.2	75.7	78.4	77.3
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index	102.9*	102.9	100.3	102.0	100.4
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index	110.0	110.2	108.2	109.5	107.9
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	$ 531.6*	$ 530.5r	$ 499.5r	$ 523.4	$ 489.5
Business failures (number)	56	60	56	61	58
Business failures (liabilities, thousands)	$ 6,123	$ 2,685	$ 3,085	$ 5,551	$ 5,116
Newspaper linage, index	118.9	120.6	112.1	114.1	109.3
Ordinary life insurance sales, index	167.1	164.5	149.7	162.0	151.0
TRADE					
Total retail sales, index	147.5*	152.7*	138.1r	....	....
Durable-goods sales, index	188.6*	187.5*	170.5r	....	....
Nondurable-goods sales, index	126.2	134.8	121.4	....	....
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	64.5*	67.9*	64.2r	67.1	66.1
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	29.8*	30.8*	30.1r	30.0	30.5
PRODUCTION					
Total electric power use, index	184.1*	185.5*	174.9r	172.0	162.6
Industrial electric power use, index	161.4*	161.0*	149.2r	157.4	150.2
Crude oil production, index	96.6*	98.6*	94.6r	95.5	95.6
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.)	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.0
Crude oil runs to stills, index	112.5	119.8	113.9	114.5	115.0
Industrial production in U. S., index	144.4*	144.2*	134.0	141.5	130.9
Texas industrial production—total, index	136.3*	136.2*	128.5r	132.9	126.8
Texas industrial production—manufactures, index	156.5*	155.8*	145.7r	154.5	144.8
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures, index	154.9*	151.8*	141.8r	151.9	139.6
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures, index	157.7*	158.7*	148.5r	156.4	148.6
Texas industrial production—mining, index	109.8*	110.6*	106.0r	104.5	103.2
Building construction authorized, index	183.6	123.7	131.8	132.1	131.3
New residential building authorized, index	102.2	119.2	113.7	106.3	119.7
New nonresidential building authorized, index	297.4	130.3	161.0	164.3	150.0
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100	258	256	237	248	249
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100	321	323	313	320	313
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers	80	79	76	78	80
FINANCE					
Bank debits, index	177.2	169.5	150.2	168.7	147.8
Bank debits, U. S., index	179.2	184.6	162.8	175.9	162.1
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District:					
Loans (millions)	$ 4,616	$ 4,559	$ 4,242	$ 4,514	$ 4,124
Loans and investments (millions)	$ 6,710	$ 6,640	$ 6,283	$ 6,605	$ 6,191
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	$ 2,841	$ 2,729	$ 2,779	$ 2,830	$ 2,818
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands)	$167,578	$137,109	$165,684	$168,096	$151,122
Securities registrations: Original applications:					
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	$ 14,154	$ 16,172	$ 8,955	$150,913§	$ 96,561§
All other corporate securities:					
Texas companies (thousands)	$ 1,062	$ 6,425	$ 28,074	$ 75,455§	$ 73,342§
Other companies (thousands)	$ 1,403	$ 2,379	$ 7,283	$ 56,906§	$ 46,536§
Securities registrations: Renewals:					
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	$ 8,511	$ 4,527	$ 5,089	$ 92,951§	$ 96,354§
Other corporate securities (thousands)	$ 151	$ 0	$ 196	$ 8,844§	$ 8,275§
LABOR					
Manufacturing employment in Texas, index†	115.2*	115.5*	110.8r	114.3	110.6
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas, index†	117.0*	116.2*	113.0r	116.1	112.2
Average weekly hours—manufacturing, index†	101.9*	100.5*	101.2	101.9	101.7
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing, index†	120.6*	117.7*	117.8r	119.5	116.8
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands) †	2,904.8*	2,886.0r	2,806.0r	2,864.8	2,768.3
Total manufacturing employment (thousands) †	562.4*	562.8r	541.0r	553.8	535.9
Durable-goods employment (thousands) †	286.1*	287.2r	269.3r	280.0	266.0
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands) †	276.3*	275.6r	271.7r	273.8	269.9
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor market areas (thousands)	2,747.0	2,750.6	2,680.0	2,722.0	2,658.2
Employment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	2,557.9	2,537.2	2,480.8	2,529.5	2,458.4
Manufacturing employment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	473.4	474.6	448.0	466.1	443.3
Total unemployment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	100.3	104.5	111.2	105.1	116.5
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor market areas	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.4

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